CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large 2½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,420—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes and Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15/3	8/6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11/6	6/6
15/3	8/6		11/6	6/6
25/0	13/6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	20/0	12/6
22/6	12/6		20/0	12/6
37/6	19/12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37/6	19/12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Detailed List.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May.
B.I. PENINSULAR	6045	1000	A. C. Leggin	9th "
† MALWA	5270	600	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.I. BOKHARA	3955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	K. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3027	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3008	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers passship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3027	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3008	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	900	20th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
				about
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis.	3,300	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Godda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,300	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
24th April, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-4; Postage, Anna 1.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, and the S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 2nd May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 3rd May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

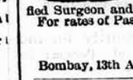
FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 2nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	On or about 2nd June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND	2930	N. Harrison	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2930	E. Worfolk	29th May.



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

FOR MUMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.



S. S. SULTAN, 100 A. I. 1,775 Tons Register, Captain R. COLLIN, will sail as above on or about the 5th May. Has splendid accommodation for cabin and other passengers. Mozambique cargo will be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM, EBRAHIM & Co.,
Khoja Mohla.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the issue of a CATALOGUE SHOWING

REVISED AND REDUCED PRICES
IN STORES, PROVISIONS, &c.

TREACHER & Co. would particularly ask for a comparison to be made of their Reduced Cash Prices with those quoted by other Firms.

All Goods are guaranteed, and any article found not in good condition changed immediately.

Cash and Credit Rates are now quoted. (*All Goods will be entered at Credit Rates which, however, will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. when Accounts are paid in the month following that in which the Goods have been purchased.*)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BULL AND COMPANY,
OF APOLLO BUNDER.

BEG to inform the Residents of Cumballa Hill and their Constituents residing there that they have

OPENED A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT

of their Business, *viz.*, of OILMEN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, TEAS, etc., from to-day.

OUR CELEBRATED DARJEELING TEA
AS SUPPLIED TO
SEVERAL CLUBS AND MESSES.

ORANGE PEKOE	Rs. 1 4	per lb.
PEKOE	" 1 0	"
PEKOE SOUCHONG	" 0 14	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	" 0 10	"
CEYLON TEA, No. 1 Orange Pekoe	" 1 8	"

These TEAS are noted for their Strength and Flavour, and guaranteed to be Unadulterated.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
APOLLO BUNDER AND CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

THESE Improved Freezers are the Cleanliest and most Efficient Cream and Water Ice Making Machines yet invented. They are simple in construction, and cannot get out of order, being manufactured with great care and of the best materials only. The Tubs are of White Cedar, all the iron parts are galvanized, and the Pots made of thick block Tin.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, 1 qrt. Size	Rs. 5 8
ICE CREAM FREEZERS, 2 qrt. Size	" 10 8
ICE CREAM FREEZERS, 3 qrt. Size	" 13 8

ADVANTAGES.—A constant circulation of the material to be frozen between the circumference and centre of the pot, caused by the double action of the pot and beater, these revolving at high speed in opposite directions, add greatly to the rapidity of the freezing process.
The peculiar form of the beater, which produces smooth quality of ice, and by making small its bulk.
An improved "scraper" which adjusts itself automatically to the sides of the pot, removing very thoroughly the frozen material adhering thereto, which is placed by the less frozen portion transferred from the centre of the pot.
The Tub permits of entirely covering the top as well as the sides of the pot with the Ice and Salt.

BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., POONA : Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.



Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3013	16th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3393	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

G. TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines, POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 8
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size Wicker covered	11 0
" 00 " " Wicker covered	11 8
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	13 8
" 0 " " Wicker covered	15 0
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	17 0
" 1 " " Wicker covered	20 0
" 2 Five gallon size	23 8
" 2 " " Wicker covered	27 0
" 3 Six gallon size	31 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2 to 5 0

Coir Cover can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

	Cash. Bots.	Half-bots.	Credit. Bots.	Half-bots
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
HERMITAGE.....per doz	21 0	11 8	23 8	13 0
HOCK (Goulbourn).. "	17 0	9 8	19 0	10 8
HOCK (Riesling).... "	19 0	10 8	21 0	11 8

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S SHAMPOO LIQUOR THE LUXURY FOR THE HOT WEATHER. SHAMPOO

COOLING, REFRESHING
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PRICKLY HEAT. Sufferers will find this distressing complaint wonderfully relieved by "Thymolite" Powder. Re. 1 per Box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FILTERS. We supply a First Rate Serviceable COIR COVERED Filter for Rupees Eight only. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY. FILTERS.

HOMEWARD BOUND VOYAGEURS
WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REQUISITES AT

THORPE & CO.'S
IN
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

FOR THE VOYAGE OR TO MEET THE CLIMATIC CHANGES ON THE CONTINENT OR ENGLAND.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy, Medium, and Light Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
DECK SUITS, for Morning Wear, Flannel and Silk and Wool, White Long Cloth, Shirts, Bands, or Collars attached.
OXFORD and FRENCH Print Shirts, Collars attached, Best Wove, Flannel, and Silk and Wool Shirts.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambs Wool, Half Hose.
LINED CALF, and Ringwood Gloves, Mittens, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool Mufflers.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, &c., SCOTCH MAUDS and RUGS, Rug Straps.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags, Fitted Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Fitted with Basket.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

THORPE AND CO.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	As.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 2.

SIDNEY COLVILLE'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.

(LATE OF HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.)

When he will be assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs in a grand

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

MR. ARTHUR LEWIS,

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FROM TO-MORROW, and during the time of my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay, on leave, Mr. O. von HOFFER will act for me as AGENT of this Company.

J. JANNI,

Bombay, 1st May, 1891. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO. BOMBAY AGENCY.

FROM FRIDAY, the 1st Instant, and during the time of my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay, MR. R. PESCIO and CAPT. F. BRANCHI will jointly act as AGENTS of the Company at Bombay.

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Bombay, 1st May, 1891.

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE CO., LD.

FIRE AND MARINE.

MR. J. JANNI having RESIGNED, we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company at Bombay from this date.

WARDEN AND CO.

Bombay, 1st May, 1891.

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WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THERE will be a MEASUREMENT of HORSES, at Poona, at the Grand Stand, on TUESDAY, 5th May, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Stewards,

JAMES F. WELLOUGHBY, Lt.-Col.,

For Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

30th April, 1891.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-Fire, on MONDAY, the 25th May, 1891. Tenders for the construction on the Broad Gauge of the Section from the 24th to about the 72nd Mile, reckoning from Godhra, of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, or up to Tandla Station to Rutlam will be likewise arranged separately by the Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).

Drawings and Specifications with Schedules of quantities may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office in Bombay on and after the 1st May, 1891, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Second Section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway," and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with each tender, without which the tender will not be considered.

The deposits should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. R. Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,

Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 30th April, 1891.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 CAST IRON SOCKETS C and 600 SOLE PLATES C will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon of MONDAY, the 18th of May, 1891, and will be submitted to and decided upon by the Director General of Telegraphs.

The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,

Superintendent of Stores, Government Telegraphs.

Alipore, Calcutta, 25th April, 1891.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or having any claims against the estate of JAMES ANTONY SCOTT, Wine and Spirit Merchant, of Muir Street, Motherwell, Scotland, European deceased (who died at Motherwell aforesaid on the 16th July, 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 24th April, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to CHARLES DOUGLAS, FARQUHAR CAMPBELL MACRAE, and LEIGHTON BUCHANAN KER, the constituted attorneys of ELIZABETH or ELIZA SAWYERS or SCOTT, the widow and sole executrix named in the Will of the deceased for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Probate granted to her to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned solicitors, for the said Charles Douglas, Farquhar Campbell Macrae, and Leighton Buchanan Ker on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 10th day of June, 1891; as after that date the said Charles Douglas, Farquhar Campbell Macrae, and Leighton Buchanan Ker as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Elizabeth or Eliza Sawyers or Scott as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 30th Day of April, 1891.

CONROY & BROWN,

Administrators' Solicitors.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	,,	220
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; not exceeding [illegible] Rs. 2. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,39,062. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

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ARE you a martyr to Dyspepsia or Hysteria? If so, use a bottle of Motivala's Dinner Pills, which only costs six annas, and you will be surprised at the immense good which they will do you. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

TO LET.—Two lovely BUNGALOWS, Khandala, close to station, charming scenery. Apply CUMOO SULLEMAN.

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[illegible] and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

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THEY ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

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NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BYCULLA CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 5 p.m., to sanction an arrangement provisionally made by the Committee with the Municipal Commissioner for giving up to the Municipality certain portions of the West and North sides of the Club compound for the construction of public roads. A plan showing the proposed roads is open to inspection at the Club and particulars of the arrangement can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

And also to consider a proposition from the Honorary Secretary of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath respecting a monthly donation to be given towards the maintenance of the Bath by the Byculla Club.

By order of the Committee,

W. WEBB,

Honorary Secretary.

19th April, 1891.

NOTICE.

DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889, are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.

Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

JAMES WALLACE,

District Engineer,

Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 13. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

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HAVE IN STOCK at their DEPOT in Girgaum (next to Messrs. Scott and Co.) a large Assortment of Fashionable, Light and well-built Carriages, New and Second-hand, of which an inspection is invited.

Drawings can be seen, orders taken, and estimates given for every description of every style of Carriage, with all the latest Improvements and Inventions on application to the Company's Agent.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

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	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
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Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wool packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

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MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... per box of 100	3	8

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No. 1—4½	inches long... per box	3	0
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Our new Factory, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

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SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital	$ 100,00,000. Paid up... $ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 3 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,

Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 583,075
REST ..... ,, 215,333

LONDON BANKERS :

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months ..... 4 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 30,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody : NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,

Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS :

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,

Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8 p.c.p.a.	962½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½xd
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	13	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33¼	890
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050 nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	560	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	295
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52c dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	395
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	–	50
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-81
Southwell and Austin	11,000	100	100 & 20	–	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	250
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13¼xd
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	16

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x l
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45½ dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	–	Rs. 20	950
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x l
Hengeli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	[illegible]	pr. ct.	[illegible]
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	110
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	–	,000		Rs. 80	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	530
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720x l
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	400
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	627½
Colaba Land & Mill	14,000	700	700	15	630xd
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	500xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	610
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800x l
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	345
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	10	222½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,010
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,315
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	120x l
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,600xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	775
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	407½
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	80	1,360xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	11,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	440
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0[illegible]
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	7[illegible]
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	All	5 p.c.	[illegible]46
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares £18	–	£18	–	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-9-5	
China Leaf	" 22-7	nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-14	"
Do. Old	" 22	"
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-7	
English Sovereigns	" 14-5	
Do. Dragons	" 14-4	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-8	
Bar Silver 17 Do.	" 106-10	
Sycee Silver	" 106	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Evening Gathering at Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co.'s Mills, Chinchpoogly 5 p. m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Polo on the Maidan.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bendi (s), from Venice; and Nowshera (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lancashire (s), for Antwerp; Bleuheim (s), Port Said; Hoseinee (s), Mussowa, &c.; and Scotia (s), London.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lancashire and Scotia left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bendi and Nowshera entered, and the s. s. Amana, Hoseinee, Surat, and Blenheim, left the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF A SIRDAR IN BOMBAY.—Sirdar Dinkarrao Tatiajee of Gwalior arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a retinue of twelve followers, and is now residing at Girgaum.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

THE LOOTED GONDAL MAIL.—The Gondal mail wallet, looted on the night of Sunday last, was found with its contents i the limits o Shapur. The injured runner is being treated in the hospital at Gondal.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THEFT OF TELEGRAPH WIRE.—Mr. G. H. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Department, reports that on Wednesday morning some one severed the telegraph wire between Churney Road and Marine Line railway stations on the Kennedy Sea Face, and took away about 200 feet of wire, valued at Rs. 3.

THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.—Out of the eighteen candidates who presented themselves for the final examination before the Government board of examiners, the following were declared as passed in veterinary medicine and surgery:—1st Class, Browne, Henry Evander, and Kalianvalla Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class Hyam Judah; Vaz, Ignatius Vincent; Bhat, Bhugwanji K., Rathod, Oghad Heerjibhai; and Khan Akbar Subekhan.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March from Suite Op. 113		Lachner.
Lancers	Iolanthe	Godfrey.
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Gavotte	Herzliebchen	Burald.
Selection	Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	Hairy Vices	Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Cavalere Del Tuigo, an Italian merchant, living at Military Square, reports to the police the theft of property, valued at Rs. 1,685 from his room, on Wednesday last.—Goolam Hoosein Abdoolaly, a shop-keeper, at Abdul Rehman Street, reports that his shop was broken into and a gold watch, valued at Rs. 150, stolen from the pocket of his coat, which was hanging on a nail.—Mudasingh Cansingh, residing at Ripon Road, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 189, from his room on Wednesday last.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Pragjee Panjoo was yesterday charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with the theft of cooking utensils, valued at Rs. 10. The prisoner was employed under Khimjee Akhai, and it appears that he took some of the vessels to a water-pipe on Wednesday morning to clean them. Pragjee returned to his employer's house with only three vessels, and endeavoured to pledge the rest with a Marwaree at Vadnigadi, for Rs. 3. The moneylender refused to take the utensils for this sum, but offered twelve annas for them, which the prisoner declined to accept. In the meantime the police received intimation of the theft, and the property was traced to the Marwaree. Pragjee was arrested, and identified by the complainant. He pleaded guilty and, admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

STABBING AFFRAY AT SEA.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Saydeen Bharroo, a Malay, working on board the s. s. Alboyne, Captain Horatius Johnstone, was charged by Constable Sterling, with stabbing Assing Appui on the high seas on April 14.

The first witness was Assing Appui, who said: I am a lamp-trimmer on board the s. s. Alboyne. I know the accused, who was a *kalassee* on board. The accused owed me one dollar, and about thirteen days ago I demanded it from him. An altercation occurred between me and the accused, and I pushed him. He struck me once with a knife. I fell down, but afterwards went up, and reported the matter to my mate. The captain treated my wounds.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I did not push you first when you demanded money. But when you refused I pushed you. At that time my knife was not with me. It is not true that when you pushed me down that my own knife struck me.

Atoung, a Chinese seaman, said: I was forward. I went to fetch water. I heard the complainant shout out, and on going to him I saw him bleeding. I did not see how the complainant got the wound, for I went away to my work. I did not hear any quarrel go on between the two.

After Oomer Mahomed, the serang, had been examined, Horatius Johnstone was called and said: The complainant is a lamp-trimmer and store-keeper, and the accused a topman and a deck hand on board. On the night of April 14, whilst we were at sea, I was called out by the complainant on whom I found a cut on the upper part of the left arm, about an inch and a half long, and another about two inches long on the left side of the back. On enquiry I learned the accused had inflicted the wounds. I dressed them, and the accused gave himself up willingly to the first mate, whom I directed to investigate the matter. The accused subsequently admitted the commission of the offence, and I put him in irons. The complainant Assing Appui was examined by the Government Doctor at Colombo, where I put up for four hours and he was declared to be doing well. The complainant is now all right, and was discharged from hospital yesterday.

The prisoner denied the charge, and attributed the injuries of the complainant to his own knife. He had no witnesses to call as the affair took place between himself and the complainant when nobody else was present.

The case was remanded for further investigation.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALBLESS LEPER HOME.

THE Honorary Secretary and Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and outstation donations received from 11th March to 30th April, 1891:—

	Rs.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore, GCSI	500
H H Aga Khan	200
H H Khachar Ali Chela of Jusdan	30
Mr E Ferrers Nicholson	30
Mr H Couldrey	30
Mr Framjee Hormusjee Bomanjee Setna	25
J D F	25
Mr Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas (monthly subscriber) from February to December 1891	22
Bai Ruttonbai, in memory of her late husband, Mr Dadabhoy Shapoorjee Modi	20
Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah Hormusjee Karaka	10
Mr C Rustomjee Setna	10
Munshi Nawab Kishore, CIE	5
Mr S Tomlinson, C E	5
Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurjee	5
Mr Gunputsing, Zemindar of Harawal	5
Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur	5
Mr John Griffiths	5
Mr G H R Hart	5
Rev D F Pereira (monthly subscriber) from January to April	4
Mr Nanu Narayen Kothare (monthly subscriber) for March and April	2
J G (monthly subscriber), for April	2
Mr Mahomed Aziz Mirza	1
Mr Pestonjee Pochajee	1

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the local newspapers.

"HE is indeed a friend who speaks well of us behind our backs." Present or absent your house will praise you if you use SAPOLIO. Try it in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

FIRST LESSONS IN COTTON SPECULATION.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE COLABAWALLA VS. NARRONDAS PURMANANDAS.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 3,500, with interest, in respect of contracts for the sale and purchase of cotton, and also a further sum of Rs. 600. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhram, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this:—About the end of the year 1889, the defendant agreed to act as the agent of the plaintiff in buying and selling cotton for future delivery, and from time to time represented to the plaintiff that he would enter into contracts for the sale of cotton on the plaintiff's account. From time to time, again, he represented that he had entered into such contracts upon certain terms and conditions; and they were altogether nine in number. Relying on the defendant's representations, the plaintiff paid to him different sums of money aggregating Rs. 3,500, to be retained by him as security for the plaintiff duly fulfilling the respective contracts and for the purpose of providing the defendant with a margin of funds to meet any sums he might be called on to pay on the plaintiff's account. Plaintiff now believed that the representations of the defendant were untrue, and that he did not enter into any of the nine contracts referred to. He had been unable to obtain from him any such contracts or even copies of them. If the defendant entered into such contracts, there would be payable to plaintiff in respect thereof a profit of Rs. 600 instead of there being any loss payable to defendant. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed for a decree for Rs. 3,500, with interest; and, in the event of it turning out that the defendant did enter into the nine contracts, he prayed for a further sum of Rs. 600.

For the defendant it was stated that, towards the end of 1889, the plaintiff being desirous of speculating in cotton, was introduced to him by Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Nenteen, and it was agreed between the parties that the defendant should enter into contracts for the sale and purchase of cotton in his name, but really on behalf of the plaintiff, at such rates as the plaintiff might give; and that in order to secure the defendant against loss, the plaintiff should each time a contract was entered into pay previously to the defendant such margin-money as might be sufficient to cover any deficiency in price, and also pay further margin-money as the price of cotton might from time to time rise or fall. It was also agreed that, in the event of the plaintiff failing to provide such margin-money when required, the defendant might treat the contract between himself and the plaintiff at an end; and settle the same, as between the plaintiff and himself, at the ruling rates according to the rates of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association. The plaintiff was to pay the defendant the amount of difference in price and brokerage at the rate of one-half per cent. on the amount of proceeds of sale, and also commission at the rate of eight annas per candy. The brokerage so payable was to be paid to the plaintiff's and defendant's brokers in the transactions. In pursuance of this arrangement, the plaintiff from time to time gave to defendant instructions to enter into contracts for the sale of cotton to be delivered at certain dates, and the defendant entered into the nine contracts in question. The dates of the contracts and the rates appearing in the list of contracts were not, in every instance, the exact date of the contract or the exact rate mentioned therein. In two instances only, the broker, who got the contracts made, stated that he had entered into a contract at the rate given by the plaintiff. The latter was informed thereof, and an entry of a contract at such rate and of such date was made in the plaintiff's book at the time by the defendant's broker, and the defendant thereupon became liable to the plaintiff at such rate. As a matter of fact, however, the broker had not, in the two instances, actually entered into such contract, but had taken upon himself the risk of the market and entered into a contract a few days later at somewhat higher rates. This excess in the contract rate in these instances over the rate given by and to the plaintiff was for the benefit of the broker, and not that of the defendant. The defendant admitted that the plaintiff paid to him the sums amounting to Rs. 3,500. In February, 1890, the price of cotton was rapidly rising, and was far higher than the prices mentioned in the contracts. The defendant repeatedly called upon the plaintiff to provide him with further margin-money, but the latter expressed his inability to do so and requested defendant to settle the contracts, promising to pay the amount of the difference. Defendant accordingly agreed that the contracts should be treated as cancelled between himself and the plaintiff on the plaintiff agreeing to pay to him Rs. 1,300; and he agreed to take upon himself the liability of the contracts. The plaintiff having declined to pay the Rs. 1,300, having repudiated the settlement, and not having paid any further margin-money, the defendant cancelled all the contracts, and at the due dates of each of them, demanded payment from the plaintiff of the differences in rates. Towards the end of May, 1890, the price of cotton fell below that mentioned in the contracts, and the plaintiff thereupon fraudulently attempted to treat the contracts as still subsisting. The defendant said that the plaintiff was indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 1,861-6-0, and the defendant submitted that the plaintiff should be decreed to pay to him the amount.

Evidence in the case was heard during the rest of the day.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 1.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

696—Crawford B B and B—E C K Ollivant vs Serafina de Ga. Conroy and B, (Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Farran.)

To hear the Rule Nisi for review of the judgment.

667—Roughton and B—Memon Josman Abdula the executor of Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs The Fleming and the New Fleming S and W Co, Craigie L and O. Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

181—12,814 of 90—Craigie L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Goculbhai Moolchund. Conroy and B.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

685—Crawford B B and B—Lukhmidas Moorarjee vs Hajee Mulla Mahomedjee—Becknell and M.

686—Crawford, B. B and B—Lukhmidas Moorarjee vs Tucker Haridas Chaturbhoy and another—Bicknell and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suits to be heard in chamber.

47-90—Jefferson B D and K—Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wyed vs Ahmed Hajee Metha and others.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

10-90—Little S F and N—Narondas Canjee vs Manore Tejajee Tyabjee and D—For consent decree.

19-90—Tyabjee and D—Manore Tejaee vs Narondas Canjee —Little S F and N—For consent decree.

2-91—Chitnis M and M—Romana widow of the deceased vs Anna Dominga widow of the late Domingos de Souza—In person.

3-91—Conroy and B—Bai Lilbai, daughter of the deceased vs Mooraj Hurridas and others—Thakurdas D & C.

4-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Cassum Ally vs Memon Mahomed Oosman—Conroy and B.

5-91—Little S F and N—Yeshodabai widow vs Radhabai In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-90—Ardesir, H and D—Rustomjee Byramjee Colabawalla vs Narrondas Purmanund—Mansuklal, D and J.—Part heard.

58-91—Conroy and B—Memon Mohomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane E and H.

474-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Mahomed Joosub and another—Pestonjee and R and T and D.

664-90—Tyebjee and D—Vithuldas Purbhoodas vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Conroy and B.

551-90—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Damodher Khimjee—Crawford, B B and B.

632-90—Ardesir H and D—Junmahomed Hajee Ebrahim Joosub and another vs Sayajee Assana—Janardhen and A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·843
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	242

* From midnight to midnight.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Self Help.—Prior to the discovery of these remedies an easy, ready and reliable remedy for outward disfigurations and inward complications was, practically speaking, unknown. No one need now be at a loss if they should unfortunately suffer from piles ulcers, sores, tumours, boils, bruises, sprains, &c. Enveloping Holloway's medicines are very intelligible printed directions for using them, which should be attentively read and immediately followed by all who resport to his treatment. Sooner or later the sufferer will assuredly triumph over the worst diseases. This searching Ointment disperses all those malignant humours which aggravate diseases of the skin, prevent the cicatrization of ulcers, and excite inflammatory tendencies in the system.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Blenheim, 1,546 tons, Captain F W Chadwick, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain W Britton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr Graham as cabin passenger.

THE steam-ship Bendi, 2,298 tons, Captain C W Beneke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Scotia 2,931 tons, Captain W R Cato, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Stacey, and two daughters, Mr J A Bateson, Mrs Little and 2 children, and Lieut F R E Lock.

THE steam-ship Lancashire, 2,507 tons, Captain G H Harris, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General and Mrs Murrough, Mrs Arno and ayah, Mr and Mrs Harris, Major Rickards and Mr Silk.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
	Bendi (s)	Beneke	Venice, April 8.
	Nowshera (s)	Britten	Mauritius, April 14.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Lancashire (s)	Harris	Antwerp.
	Blenheim (s)	Chadwick	Port Said.
	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Mussowa, &c.
	Scotia (s)	Cato	London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Drummond, for Marseilles.
" Huzara, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Waverly, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c.
" Aiboin, for Bangkok, &c.
" Kt. of St. John, for Antwerp.
" Mecca, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
26	City of Venice s	Campbell	Liverpool, March 26.
	Clitus s	Johnson	Newcastle, March 21.
	Imperial Prince s	Newton	Madras, April 22.
	I. M. S. Dalhousie	Butterworth	Chittagong, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Steamers Palamcotta and Rajpootana.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—18 cases silvered plate glass, S Essajee; 1 case electric machine, M Joosub.

Aston Hall s—500 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adum and Co; 64 casks disinfecting powders, &c., Treacher and Co; 50 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 2 packages glassware, F M Roysee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—100 kegs zinc paint, T Habutbhoy and Co; 78 kegs zinc paint, T F Bengalee; 79 cases oilmanstores, &c, B Nuzerally; 16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co.

Ravenna s—12 cases oilmanstores, &c, Eduljee Bezonjee; 12 cases oilmanstores &c, D Cowasjee.

Huzara s—17 packages confectionery, D Dadabhoy, 20 packages paint of sorts, A M Hossonally; 100 drums, turpentine, &c, M Esmaljee; 13 casks glassphials, E Peerhax.

Rome s—12 packages confectionery, Bhaisel and Co.

Clyde s—6 cases medicine, J Vishram.

Thames s—30 cases cheese, bacon, ham, &c, W B Green and Co; 11 cases ham, bacon and cheese, D Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—33 cases oilmanstores, S Heptoola; 5 cases matches, T Bogabhoy; 50 cases matches, O Chandbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Etolia s—182 cases window glass, T Ebramjee.

Huzara s—7 cases foolscap papers, A Salmon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—9 cases glassware, H H Ahmed; 8 cases glassware, S M Cassim; 4 cases glassware, E Peermohomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—6,250 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 254 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 19,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales wool, Goculdass Tulseedas; 1,000 cwts wheat, N Purshotumdass.

Acme s—900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, N N Oonwala.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—72 cwts olibanum, and 7 cwts ramputree, M Lalljee; 12 bales hides, H Jamall; 43 cwts 62 cwts [illegible], 11 tons blackwood, J Moosa; 60 cwts gum, Dewraz Peerbhoy.

Siam s—5 cases tortoise shells, E Passianee and Co; 5 cwts ivory, C Alloobhoy; 5¼ cwts ivory, C Moosa; 4 cwts ivory, M Shuriff.

FOR HULL.

Congo s—3,664½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Templar s—100 cwts gum, M Moosa; 2,934 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 738 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, D P Batha and Co; 261 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hazel Branch s—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,457 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Ethiope s—6 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Germania s—250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Juno s—817 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Iser s—175 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,900 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt of St George s—5,001 cwts groundnuts, and 1,500 cwts ginjellyteed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Drummond s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.

Siam s—1 box silver coins (Rs, 7,175), Comptoir D Escompte de Paris.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 60 baskets bottles, Agent, Rubattiono S N Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—921 cwts linseed and 4,225 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Bhenheim s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Peninsular s—250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—304 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—132 cwts shark fins, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 4 cases gold stones (Rs. 660), S D Bhathena, 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 8 cwts fishmaws L Chuttoo; 30 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 42½ cwts shark fins J M Sowjeebhoy; 170 cwts shark fins, D Mhowjee; 50 bales twist, The Khattaw Mackanjie S and W Co; 22 cwts bysobole and 3¼ cwts cloves, Yue Lun Ching; 61 cwts cloves, 3 cwts moyeteeth and 50 cwts olibanum, M Dawoodbhoy.

Bisagno s—150 cwts sandle wood chips, F Neherally Chinai; 50 bales cotton, M Suntookchand; 50 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 65 bales twist, C Bononjee and Co; 30 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co; 125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGAI.

Venetia s—30 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—15 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, the National S and W Co; 30 bales twist, the Oriental S and W Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 28.

Bailward, Major, Bo, R A, off leave.

APRIL 30.

Inglis, Col, Bengal, 35th Sikhs, proceeding to England, from Nowgong.

Kelly, Capt, Ms 7th Hussars, proceeding to England, from Secunderabad.

Tinley, Capt, Bo, 1st Lancers, proceeding to England, from Deesa.

Smith, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Baroda.

Carroll, Capt, Bo, R A, proceeding to England, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 29.

Adams, Surgn, Bo, on duty, to Deesa.

APRIL 30.

Moore, Surg, Ms, I M S, to join 4th H C Infty, to Raichoor.

Forde, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, to England.

Richards, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut H Clowes, Depy Assist Comsay Genl, first class, for one year.

The following Native promotions are made—3rd Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Gunaji Surve to be Subhedar and Colour-Havaldar Kubair Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Pandu Ninga, pensioned.

The under mentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Secry of State for India:—Second Lieut P C Searle, 2nd Battn Shropshire LI, offig Wing Officer, 21st Regt. Bo Infy.

Second Lieut Searle will rank as a Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps.

Bgde Surgn A N Hojel, I M S, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 30th April 1891, on a pension of £700 per annum, subject to H M's approval, and is granted an extra pension of £100 per annum.

The undermentioned Medical officer is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment:—Surgn Baman Das Basu, MRCS, LSA.

The following appointment is made:—Bgde Surgn D E Hughes, MD, FRCS, I M S, to be Depy Surgn Genl with temporary rank during the absence of Depy Surgn Genl Turnbull, Administrative Medical Officer, Sind District, or until further orders.

The following Native promotions are made—4th (1st Battn Rifle Regt) Bo Infy.—Jamadar Subhan Khan to be Subhedar; Quarter Master Havaldar Kasi-ram Gandhi to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Basant Singh, deceased; Jamadar Shiu-darshan Singh to be Subhedar; and Colour-Havaldar Gaunji Bhagwey to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Jawahir Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn-Major A K Stewart, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major B L P Reilly, S C, one hundred and eighty-three days, private affairs; Major C A deN Lucas, S C, six months, medical certificate; and Lieut R M Betham, St C, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Colonel:—Indian Staff Corps.—Major W J Morse.

G I P R Vol Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned officer resigns his Commission:—Lieut-Col S Jackson, C I E.

The following appointment is made:—Resaldar Savidullah Khan, 1st (Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers, to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor on the expiration of the term of office of Resaldar Rup Singh, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Sub-Assist Apothecary P N DeSouza is promoted to second grade Assist Apothecary, with effect from 16th March 1891, vice first grade Assist Apothecary S N DeSouza.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps.—Col R I Crawford, S C, to be Lieut-Col and to command.

The Karachi Naval Volunteers.—The following appointment is made:—Capt W Powell, I M, to be Commander.

Bombay Vol Artillery.—The following appointments are made:—To be Lieutenant—H W Barrow, Gent. To be Second Lieutenant. L J Robertson, Gent.

Assist Apothecary C A Bryce, Sub-Medical Dept, is granted furlough in India on medical certificate for a period of one year and nine months.

Lieut C J Windham, Rl Marine L I, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate for six months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr R H H Hopkins, Assist Dock Master, P and O Company's Service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay to and from Hog Island, from and to the anchorage north of Cross Island.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to selemnize marriages is granted to the Revd C Eblen, of the Basel Evangelical Mission.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C K Ollivant, C S, C I E, Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

It is notified that Capt M T Lyde, Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden, was permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr G M Sathe, Reporter on the Native Press, is granted privilege leave for [illegible] Mr A V Patkar, First Assist to the Reporter on the Native Press during the absence of Mr G M Sathe.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr J D S FitzMaurice, C S, with effect from the date of his relief by Mr H Batty, C S, to act as Extra Assist Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, and, on departure on leave of Mr Batty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri; Mr M P Khareghat, C S, to act as Assist Judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate; and Mr R S Tipnis, C S, to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Tanna, vice Mr Khareghat.

H E in Council is pleased to invest Mr M P Khareghat with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Surat District in the executive charge of the Collector of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Khareghat to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Division, and further to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates of the Broach Collectorate.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dayaram Gidumal, C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Shikarpur, during the absence of Mr E H Moscardi on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr Narsingrao Bholanath Divatia, CS, Assist Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Bijapur, is invested with the additional power.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr T Walker, C S, acting Assistant Judge, Satara, with the appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature consequent on the appointment of Mr A K Oliver to act as Assist Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assist Taxing Master or pending further orders:—Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai to act as Depy Registrar and Sealer vice Mr Oliver; and Mr Mahadoo Pandurang Barve to act as Assist Registrar vice Mr Desai.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H L Hervey, C S, to do duty as Assist Collector, Bijapur; Mr J Davidson, C S, on his return to duty, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, District Registrar, Bijapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur District; Mr T D Fry, C S, to do duty as Assist Collector, Ratnagiri; Mr J P Orr, C S, to do duty as Assist Collector, Kolaba; and Mr. W Doderet, C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, District Registrar, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur District, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of Mr A D Carey's deputation on special duty:—Mr J K Spence, C S, to act as Commissioner, first grade; Mr W W Loch, C S, to act as Commissioner, second grade, and Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce; Mr. A Wingate, C S, C I E, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Commissioner, second grade, and Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari and Reporter General of External Commerce, with effect from the date of Mr. Carey's departure until relieved by Mr Loch; Mr E C Ozanne C S, to be sub protem. Survey and Settlement Commissioner vice Mr Carey; and Mr C G Dodgson, C S, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Collector and District Magistrate, Khandesh, District Registrar, Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh District, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, on return from leave, Mr A Cumine, C S, to be sub-pro tem Director of Land Records and Agriculture pending further orders.

Mr J A McIver, Assist Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Assist Supt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Bgde Surgn D E Hughes MD, FRCS are temporarily placed at the disposal of Governmet, in the Military Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Surgn-Major James Arnott, MD, CM, to be Physician, European General Hospital, vice Bgde Surgn A N Hojel, retired; and Surgn H P Dimmock to be Obstetric Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, vice Surgn-Major Arnott.

Surgn-Major R D Hodson, MS, has been appointed to perform the medical duties of the Lawrence School and Civil Establishment, Mount Abu.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Surgn-Major W McConaghy MD, to act as Civil Surgn, Poona, vice Bgde Surgn D E Hughes, MD, FRCS, transferred; and Surgn-Major H McCalman, MD, to act as Civil Surgn, Dharwar, vice Surgn-Major McConaghy.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W J Bagnell, CS, Assist Collector of Bombay and Inspector of Factories, is allowed furlough for thirteen months.

Mr R C Wroughton, Depy Conservator of Forests, second grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr F W Marriott, Assitt Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

Mr H F Silcock, C S, First Assist Collector, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and sixteen days.

Mr A W Crawley-Bœvey, C S, Collector of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Keshavlal Sakhedas Sanghani, L C E, Assist Engr, third grade, passed a colloquial examination in Marathi on 10th April.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, Depy Collector in charge Huzur Accounts, Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-seven days.

Rao Saheb Ganpatram Nathuram sub *pro tem.* Haed Accountant, fourth grade, is confirmed in his appointment, subject to the lien of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Rajaram, absent on special duty at Miraj.

Central Division.

Mr. Govind Sadashiv Bhide, Deputy Accountant in the office of the Collector of Ahmednagar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Nevasa Taluka in the same district during the absence of Rao Saheb Vasudev Pandurang Late on privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

Mr Purushotum Bapuji Phadke, Registration Clerk in the office of the District Registrar, Ahmednagar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Sangamner Taluka in the same district during the absence of Rao Saheb Laxaman Moreshwar Deshpande on leave on medical certificate.

Southern Division.

Azam Ganesh Balwant Medheka, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Roha in the Kolaba District, during the absence of Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir on leave.

Azam Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre, B.A., Head Karkun, Dharwar Mamlatdar's office, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Hungund in the Bijapur District during the absence of Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandivad on privilege leave.

Azam Ganpaya Laxmikant, Mahalkari of Mundgod, and now acting Mamlatdar of Navalgund, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Hubli in the Dharwar District, during the absence of Rao Saheb Venkatrao Subrao.

Azam Narsinh Ramchandra Shevde, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Dharwar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Haugal, during the absence of Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1891.

1. The barometric readings all are corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the [illegible] same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·871	W	4	91·5	71·1	43	..	5·39	+3·01
Agra	29·899	S W	5	98·4	72·5	43	..	2·91	+1·76
Cawnpore	29·880	N W	5	98·6	70·6	38	..	2·84	..
Allahabad	29·854	W N W	4	101·9	74·1	36	..	2·79	+0·85
Jhansi	29·877	Calm	2	100·5	77·7	35	..	1·48	..
Jacobabad	29·877	N N E	6	97.0	73·2	46	..	4·89	+4·17
Karachi	29·881	W S W	12	92·7	76·3	87	..	8·28	+6·83
Ajmere	29·899	S	5	96·8	73·1	40	..	3·10	+2·20
Deesa	29·883	W S W	8	105·4	78·7	55	..	0·70	+0·27
Rajkote	29·915	W	10	101·9	73·7	80	..	0·81	+0·31
Neemuch	29·894	E N E	6	99·8	76·6	53	..	3·20	+2·40
Indore	29·862	N W	4	100·5	72·5	38	...	0·11	—0·89
Saugor	29·842	S E	4	105·4	75·7	22	..	?	..
Jubbulpur	29·874	E	3	102·0	71·6	29	..	1·51	—1·11
Hoshangabad	29·858	N E	4	103·5	71·6	29	...	0·60	—1·18
Khandwa	29·864	N W	8	103·2	78·3	32	...	2·76	+1·37
Raipur	29·830	W S W	9	103·9	82·5	39	..	5·63	+3·12
Nagpoor	29·847	W S W	6	105·8	79·4	40	..	8·25	+5·42
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Akola	29·855	N W	9	106·7	75·8	22	..	3·99	+1·03
Surat	29·918	W S W	L	104·2	73·0	70	..	0·08	—0·17
Malegaon	29·878	W N W	8	102·3	69·2	35	..	1·06	—0·55
Bombay	29·927	N E	13	88·4	78·1	77	..	1·58	+0·71
Poona	29·917	Calm	9	103·3	66·4	21	..	5·72	+3·54
Sholapore	29·879	E S E	9	106·2	75·5	24	..	8·83	+6·49
Ratnagiri	29·901	N W	11	90·4	75·4	74	..	1·35	+0·36
Belgaum	29·884	W N W	3	98·3	61·5	38	..	8·18	+4·37
Goa	29·894	E	12	88·0	81·0	75	..	1·96	..
Karwar	29·913	N E	4	90·3	77·2	81	..	2·35	—1·08
Mangalore	29·919	E	3	92·3	77·9	72	..	2·16	—2·14
Calicut	29·914	N E	5	92·3	75·5	67	..	10·96	+0·19
Cochin	29·919	N N E	M	90·3	78·6	77	..	14·97	—0·75
Bangalore	29·927	N N W	1	94·2	69·5	54	...	11·55	+5·52
Secunderabad	29·884	W S W	7	107·8	74·3	58	..	4·47	+1·22
Masulipatam	29·875	S W	2	96·2	79·5	79	..	12·25	+3·50
Bellary	29·863	Calm	9	104·5	74·8	55	...	5·01	+1·85
Cuddapah	29·871	S E	..	105·7	82·9	46	..	4·21	—3·25
Madras	29·911	S	12	88·2	80·6	80	...	6·27	—18·84
Coimbatore	29·932	S	2	95·3	72·3	78	..	4·57	—3·44
Trichinopoly	29·912	S	5	102·1	80·8	67	..	13·21	+0·01
Negapatam	29·901	S S E	10	95·0	79·8	71	..	17·77	—15·93
Colombo, (29th)	29·942	S	8	88·5	76·5	74	..	38·96	—2·21

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been somewhat irregular. Pressure has decreased slowly in the Punjab, Rajputana, Berar, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and also locally at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam, but has increased elsewhere. Readings are highest to the southwards of latitude 14° and along the West Coast from Ratnagiri northwards as far as the Kathiawar Coast; and lowest in the Central Provinces. Pressure is nearly uniform and the isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure are in the Central Provinces. The barometer reads above the normal average everywhere, the excess being considerable in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Winds are variable, the directions being southerly at Ajmere, Madras, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam; easterly to north-easterly on the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Goa, and also at Jabalpore, Hoshangabad, Bombay, Neemuch; and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been moderately strong at Karachi, Rajkot, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Madras and Negapatam; and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles per hour at Karachi and Neemuch, and 10 at Rajkot and at Malegaon. The maximum temperature has fallen below the mean of the season in several districts, except at Karachi, Surat, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The greatest defect from the normal is noticeable at Jacobabad, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere and Madras. The highest maximum was 107° at Amraoti. Nights are 8° to 5° hotter than usual in Gujarat, and 4° to 6° cooler at Hoshangabad, Delhi, Agra, Malegaum and Bellary; the variations elsewhere being small. The lowest temperature last night was registered at Belgaum (65°). Humidity changes are small and irregular, and the skies are partially cloudy in the south of the Peninsula. No rain has fallen at any of the reporting stations since yesterday. An area of low pressure exists in the Central Provinces, and thunderstorms are likely there. In all other districts pressure is nearly uniform and fine clear weather is likely to prevail.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises.—

The materials of three houses (two upper-storied, and one lower-storied) Nos. 8, 10, and 12, belonging to the Church of Dabul, and situated in Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, on the west side of the Church.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Vicar of the Church in Burrows Lane, or to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweettoned iron framed cottage pianoforte, by Emil Ascherberg, Dresden, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of P. Brenwald, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NAIGAUM ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Jugmohundas Samuldas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Maria, widow of Jose Barreto, Antone Barreto, and Joao Barreto, the mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of February 1886, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of tocca ground, admeasuring 256 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 18, new Nos. 14515 and 14516, new survey Nos. 14-1191 and 9-1191, with the messuage, dwelling house, and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under old Nos. 74 and new No. 37, situate on the south side of and fronting towards Naigaum road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded on the east by the house of Manoo Doming Barretto, on the west by the property of Bhiwa Vittoo, on the north by the property of Manoo D. Barretto, and on the south by the said Naigaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Saleman's establishment, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, Chubb's lock, iron safe on stand, mahogany begatelle table, with balls and cues, large size American refregerator, fish bowl with fish, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Robert Scott, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWUR FOR SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property known as "Iron Roof," situated on the Mahableshwur Hill, containing about 5 acres and 21 goonthas. The bungalow is furnished, and is in a good condition, and commands a beautiful view.

For further particulars and condition of sale and list of furniture, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE AN[redacted]EY PIECE GOO[redacted]

On MONDAY n[redacted]p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co[redacted]tion at their rooms, by order of t[redacted]t and at the risk of Mr. Versey C[redacted]

About 2 cases 34[redacted] mule
,, 1 ,, 42[redacted]
,, 22 ,, 37½-38 ,, 20 ,, ,, jacconets.
,, 7 ,, 24 ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,
,, 1 ,, 25-25¼ ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,
,, 8 ,, 37½-38 ,, 18 ,, ,, nansooks.
,, 8 ,, 25 ,, 14 ,, ,, ,,
,, 1 ,, 45-45½ ,, 22 ,, ,, ,,
,, 1 ,, 45 1-2-46 ,, 22 ,, ,, ,,

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Purshotum Morojee.

About 5 bales 46 in. 37 1-2-38 yds. grey shirtings.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, white jacconets.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.
10 hogsheads Stout.
16 ,, Steel Coulson's Stout.
21 boxes Carlton whisky, 15 years old.

The property of a gentleman.—Consisting of glassware-crockery, platedware, cutlery, lamps, travelling cots and chairs, camp tables, cooking stove, copper utensils, meat-safe, books, set of harness, tin provision, wearing apparel &c.

By order of whom it m[illegible]oncern, and on account and at the risk of Sachadina Mahomedbhoy and Co.—

1666, 1724, 2010, 2208, 2329—5 cases satin brocades.
2955—1 case gold embroidered velvet.
7848—1 case white drill.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hajee Dada Aba—

ex. s. s. Peshawar.

273—1 case hose buttons. [illegible] silver alberts.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Tar Mahomed Hajee Aboo and Co—

ex. s. s. Rome.

C M & Co—T M H A & Co—329—1 case nickel silver alberts.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Sur rufally—

100 cases each 3 dozen quarts Morton's Malt Vinegar.

On account and at the risk of Cumroodeen Moola Goolam Hoosein—

4 bales honeycomb quilt.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable brougham.
1 new C. Spring Victoria.
1 light strong-built mail-phaeton.
1 new landau on C spring.
1 bay Gulf Arab horse, 14-2½, 7 years old, going in single harness.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years old, going in single harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ROLLED IRON GIRDERS AND T IRON.

On TUESDAY, the 5th May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Haines Road, Byculla, on the ground of Sewlal Motilal, 4 rolled iron girders, 33 feet long, 16 by 6.

419 pieces T Iron—60 pieces 13'3 and 359 pieces 12'4 weighing about 700 cwts.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 1, 1891.

Wm. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

Wm. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Mr. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all ther drugs have failed.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE RECEIVED a fresh consignment of best Limoge Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner and Dessert Services, also very choice after Dinner Coffee Cups.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW at 18 MARINE STREET.

[illegible],
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, BURNT COTTON, WASTE PAPER, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, burnt cotton, waste paper, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd May, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab Pony goes well in saddle and harness.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong chesnut Arab pony, 13-3, 6 years old, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 flea-bitten grey galloway, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong powerful grey Arab horse, 14-3, 5 years old, goes well in harness.
1 second-hand strong 4-seated barouche, in good order.
The property of Colonel G. MEREWETHER, R.E.—
1 English-built canoe-shaped barouche, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.
1 pair of handsome strong grey Arab horses and set of English-made double harness.
1 palanquin office-shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand high wheeled dog-cart, by Simpson and Co., Madras, in good order.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Staff Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong victoria, a strong bay Arab horse, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of R. COOPER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 7th May, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a large pier glass, a handsome mahogany full sized slate billiard table by "Thurston," with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, a large collection of medical and other books, photographic apparatus, medical instruments, one heliograph, with travelling case, one large and powerful Telescope on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built four-seated Barouche on Cee spring, by "Morgan and Co.," a pair of very handsome horses, both go in single and double harness, sets of double harness, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th May next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Wilderness," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong built Victoria in very good order, a glass fronted miniature office brougham, a handsome chesnut Arab horse, plants, &c., the property of S S SOLOMON, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Europe-built vis-a-vis, one brown Australian mare, goes well in harness, sets of English-made single harness, &c., the property of Major SAWYER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 1 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

CONSOLS remained at 95⅝ in London yesterday, and Bar Silver at 44⅛d. per oz.; and all other financial quotations come unchanged, including those from Paris. In New York the price of Silver returned to 97¼, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·89 dollars. Out of the 50 lakhs of India Council Bills offered yesterday, 23½ lakhs were allotted to Bombay, 11¼ lakhs to Calcutta, and 1¼ lakh to Madras at 1s. 4 25-32d., this rate being 1-32d. above that obtained at the regular allotments last week, but 3-16d. lower than the extreme price of the extra Sales made meantime. In addition to the above, Rs. 2,000 extra Bills were allotted to Bombay, at the enhanced rate of 1s. 4 27-32d., and 6½ lakhs to Calcutta, at 1s. 4 27-32 and 13-16d. It is notified that 50 lakhs will be offered again next Wednesday.

No further news is to hand through Reuter regarding the Wheat and Seed Markets. The Sheep Skin sale closed in London yesterday with Madras prime quality firm, and prices ½d. per lb. higher; but heavy Bombay Skins were dull, and prices ½d. lower. The total quantity sold was 750,000 skins sold out of the 890,000 offered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a slightly improved tendency generally and Surats quiet, the total Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 600 East Indian. All spot prices were still unaltered, but American Arrivals, called dull, were 1-32d. higher for April and April-May deliveries, and 1-64d. thereafter. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York remained at 8⅝d.; but July Futures were 6 points higher, at 8·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the following is now the comparison between this season's figures and those for the previous two years:—

	1891	1890	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts...	7,000	3,000	2,100
Four days' do.	39,000	11,400	19,700
Since 1st Sept., 90	6,537,000	5,656,100	5,397,700

Exporters have come forward in our local Cotton Market to-day, and have bought 2,950 bales, consisting of Dharwar, at Rs. 168½-69; 1,500 Bengals, at 146½-54; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 179; and 50 Indore, at Rs. 156; while local spinners have taken 1,250 bales, made up of 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 143-48; 200 Compta, at Rs. 163; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 140-44; 100 bales each of Oomra, at Rs. 155; Bhownugger, at Rs. 177½; Joria, at Rs. 152; Bharoo, at Rs. 163; and Dhulia, at Rs. 138; and 50 Broach, at Rs. 187 per candy. The tone of the Market has been steady, and Dharwar is Re. 1 per candy dearer; but other prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent for export, to-day, the former Market being steady, and the latter quiet; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,679	bales.
Wheat	111,085	cwt.
Linseed	41,564	,,
Rapeseed	17,649	,,
Gingelly	2,668	,,
Poppyseed	4,782	,,
Groundnuts	11,518	,,
Castorseed	1,904	,,

FREIGHTS are firmer, and about 6d. per ton higher is quoted, but there is not much demand for tonnage. The country steamer "Sultan" was chartered and berthed for Antwerp, engaging cargo at 27s. to 27s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady all day at this morning's opening quotations of 1s. 4 13-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and a moderate business has been done in the latter at 1s. 5 1-16d. for May delivery, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for June; but the amount of Bills offering has not been large. Some Bank remittance has also been done at our quotations; and Telegraphic is called 1s. 4 13-16d. for July transfer. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 4⅞d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Credits do.	...	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Francs do.	...	1·80	

[illegible] Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 22nd April, 1891	Rs.	72,02,000
Silver received during the week	,,	32,21,000
	Rs.	1,04,23,000
New coin paid during the week	,,	19,00,000
	Rs.	85,23,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,,	81,71,000
	Rs.	1,66,94,000
Last week	,,	16,302,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day's monthly Settlement for Four per cents. has passed off quietly, and without material movement in rates. At one time the quotation for Money receded to 105⅝; but this slight decline was afterwards recovered, and the market closed at yesterday's final rates of 105 11-17 for Cash, and 105½ for the 1st June account; 107½ being still named for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been very quiet again to-day, and our quotations generally remain unaltered. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 962½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 30.—The barometer has fallen briskly at Punjab, slowly in the greater part of the Peninsula, and risen elsewhere. The readings are fairly uniform, there being a decrease from high pressure area south-east of the Bay to low pressure area south-west of the Bengal, Circars, and east of the Central Provinces. Wind is more regular in direction, being southerly in the Bay area, easterly in Assam and North Bengal, and north-westerly down the Gangetic plain, and the force being strong at the head of the Bay. The temperature has risen in several central and southern stations and on the hills. Mean temperature is two degrees above the normal in Burma, and below in all the other provinces, the deficiency equalling eleven degrees in Punjab Showers are general throughout the north-east of India, and scattered showers are reported in other parts of the country.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be sent to Tacua, Arica, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams can now be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hour, ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th April, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	10	50 a. m.	2	42
Teheran	30	1	40 p. m.	1	26
Suez	30	2	10 p. m.	...	46

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 30th April, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	6	...	4
,, Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	10
,, Madras	...	39	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CARNDUFF—April 26, at Bordighera, Italy, Kathleen Cameron, the only and beloved daughter of David Carnduff, Esq., late of the Indian Education Department, aged 20 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHOTE—April 25, on Saturday, at his residence, Malabar Hill, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., aged 70 years. Deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRADDOCK—April 18, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of R H Craddock, C S, of a daughter.

KIERNANDER—April 27, at No 10, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr C R C Kiernander, of a daughter.

SIMON—April 19, at Residency Road, St Mark's Square, Bangalore, the wife of J R Simon, Madras Medical Service, of a son.

SIMEON—April 24, at Ivy Park, Naini Tal, the wife of Mr Lionel B Simeon, Executive Engineer, P W D, of twins—a son and a daughter.

DEATH.

PATERSON—April 9, at Darjeeling, of pneumonia, Constance Mary, youngest daugter of Mr and Mrs Charles Paterson, of Mirzapur, aged 7 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891.

SIR JAMES CAIRD'S letter to the *Times* upon the growth of the population in India, and the means of adjusting the food-supply of the country thereto, is a reaffirmation in a few lines of the Minute which he addressed to the Secretary of State after his return from India at the end of 1879. Sir James—then Mr.—Caird came to this country as a member of the Famine Commission, and joined his colleagues in signing their report. His Minute was a personal and special contribution to the discussion of the ever serious problem of making the resources of India suffice for a population which, as he then contended, and as the recent census has shown, grows at the rate of one per cent. a year. It was answered critically and carefully by the Government of India, and on many points of great importance the answer was conclusive. Where Sir James Caird forgot his office, and proposed large changes in the constitution and procedure of the administration in India, he spoke without authority and without knowledge, and he was told so. An agricultural expert who could so liberally construe his mandate as to echo Mr. Bright's well-known project for breaking up the Government of India into so many independent local administrations, to tell us how our courts should be constituted, and to advise Government to restrict the Civil Service to men who had had service in the army, must misread his mission, and endanger his own usefulness. Sir James Caird does not repeat the blunder now; but he re-introduces the one great remedy for the ills of India which he commended to the notice of Government in 1879—the conversion of the prevailing tenure of the land from leasehold to freehold. He now puts forward as an additional means of providing for the increase in the population "a progressive increase in the area of cultivated land, and a gradually increasing produce from the land at present cultivated." It is necessary, however, in considering this suggestion, to bear in mind that when he dealt with the subject in 1879 he recognized that the available good land in India is nearly all occupied, and that it would be unsafe to break up more of the uncultivated poor land. This is used for pasturage, and the diminution [illegible] showing its effect in a lessening proportion of working cattle for an increasing area under cultivation. There are difficulties in the way of a wholesale taking up of waste land which should not be lost sight of, though in Western India they will be diminished somewhat by the more liberal rules for grazing in forests which have lately come into operation. There is always the general objection to a too rapid taking up of waste lands which is involved in the economic law of "a diminishing return." In a settled country the presumption is that the land already taken up is the best, and that every pushing back of the margin of the cultivated area brings under the plough land which requires greater effort to secure a given return. Wherever the facts disturb this general presumption Sir James Caird's remedy is a feasible one, but it is not to be supposed that it has been brought to the notice of Government now for the first time. The story of the tea industry of Assam is the story of an intelligent management by the State of its waste lands. But the land that will maintain the cultivator and give him the ordinary return to his labour and capital in the first year has yet to be discovered, and only on these conditions is it possible for the Indian cultivator to take up new land. If Sir James Caird had indicated how, things being as they are, the cultivated area of India is to be profitably extended, except here and there and by small accretions to existing tillage, he would have given practical value to his letter.

For his second remedy, "a gradually increasing produce from the land at present cultivated," Sir James Caird apparently looks mainly to the change of tenure of land from leasehold to freehold, which he contended for with such ineffectual persistence in 1879. The proposal may be most conveniently stated if we apply it to the Bombay Presidency. A Freehold Commission would be established, with power to convert any cultivator's thirty years' settlement into a freehold tenure. As the Government themselves are the owners of the soil there would be no need to advance the public funds to the cultivator who wants to become the proprietor of his holding, as there is in Ireland. The cultivator would pay his yearly instalments of the purchase-money until the period of redemption had come to an end; he or his successor in occupancy would then become the possessor in fee-simple of a holding which is now held on a thirty years' settlement. Arthur Young's "magic of property" would make all things new, and the desert would blossom as the rose; or, to put it in Sir James Caird's more prosaic way, there would be a gradually increasing produce from the land at present cultivated. Now it is easy enough to see how many factors in the problem the scheme leaves out. If it is worth anything it must be capable of universal application; that is to say it must be as easy to apply it to the zemindary estates of Bengal and the North-West as to the ryotwari holdings in Bombay and Madras. Desperately as the Zemindars have resisted the growth of occupancy rights, even in their most rudimentary stage, it is certain that they would resent the intervention of a Bengal Land Commission, offering to play the part of "honest broker" between them and a tenantry anxious to become freeholders. This, however, is one of the smallest of the difficulties that Sir James Caird has ignored. He has to think, not only of the scheme itself, but of the material to which it will be applied. This material happens to be a race of cultivators of whom it has been authoritatively stated that two-thirds are normally in debt, one-third of them hopelessly. This indebtedness is not only a burden in itself, making it difficult for the cultivator to make the additional payments that even the most conveniently devised scheme for the conversion of his holding into freehold would involve, but it involves claims upon the holding which, in strict equity, would be preferential to the Government claim. Government might, by an arbitrary exercise of power, sweep away all prior claims and treat the holding as pledged to them in security for the payment of the annual charges. But this would be an act of injustice and impolicy at which an administration that has become increasingly distrustful even of so mild a measure of confiscation as the Deccan Agriculturist Acts would stand aghast. That cultivators who have to borrow money to pay their assessments now would need to borrow even more freely while their holdings are in process of redemption is certain, for it is part of the scheme drafted by Sir James Caird that double the present assessment should be paid for full thirty-five years during which the holding is being redeemed. But if power of entrance and sale is refused him, the security will not be good enough to induce him to lend, so that the scheme really comes to this—that for thirty-five years a peasantry to whom credit has become as the breath of their nostrils would have to live without it, while at the same time they were paying double their present assessment to the Government.

Twelve years have passed since Sir James Caird first propounded this scheme. He now brings it forward again, passing over all the criticisms that were directed against it in 1879, and presenting it as though its grave defects as a practical measure had never been pointed out. The mischief of it is that when men who speak with a certain authority, as he does, suggest remedies for the perennial troubles of the commonwealth, they do positive harm in so far as they divert attention from the direction in which amendment can be sought with less risk of disappointment. The Famine Commission of which he was a member deliberately put on record their opinion that no mere change of tenure would improve the agricultural conditions which prevail in India, and if this is so, a crude plan for converting leaseholds into freeholds can only be regarded as a looking for the stars at midday. Still less can we believe, as Sir James Caird believed in 1879, that things will be mended if we can substitute payment of rent in produce for payment of rent in cash. That would be going back to a state of agronomic society from which India had as a whole delivered herself before we came here, and from which every Native State of importance has spontaneously departed long since. Sir James Caird takes too narrow a view of the problem when he assumes that its conditions are indicated in all their fulness in the big totals of the census. He begs the whole question when he takes it for granted that the twenty-two millions who have been added to the population of India are an addition for whom there is no room, and who have to share in a net outturn from the soil no larger than that which was at the disposal of the country when the census of 1881 was taken. The population returns are one of many factors in a sum which has never yet been cast up. But the material is not altogether wanting. Mr. Baden-Powell, in his paper on Indian Village Communities, recently pointed out the value of those selections from the records of the Settlement Departments which, if they were properly collated, would tell more about the condition of the people than all the merely quantitative arguments which have been based by Sir James Caird and others upon the census totals. We have frequently insisted upon the necessity of submitting documents of this kind to a process of induction which would show beyond cavil whether the people are becoming poorer or not. They come before us, one after the other, telling us the history of a taluka or a group of villages between the first settlement and the date of the revisional settlement, and though we have hesitated to draw a general inference from them, there is something striking in the frequency with which they record, not merely the general indications of increased prosperity in which the Settlement Officers find a warrant for enhancement of rates, but such specific indications as the increasing number of pukka houses, of wells, of live stock, of working cattle. These "Selections," however, await systematic classification. Those for the Bombay Presidency are already abundant enough to warrant treatment in this form, and we venture to suggest that if they were taken in hand we should come into possession of facts much more significant than the mere totals of the Census, even when commented upon by Sir James Caird.

THE first stage of the work of the Manipur Expedition is at an end. Within a month and three days of the disastrous 24th of March, the force that was hurriedly got together to exact reparation for the massacre of the British officers has entered the Manipur capital. The combined movement was executed with perfect accuracy, the calculation "proving" itself by an almost simultaneous arrival of the columns from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu at the point of convergence. This is good work, and is highly creditable to all concerned. It has scarcely been a fighting campaign, for the Kohima and Silchar Columns had an unopposed march. But on the Tammu side—the side on which the Kukis and other tribesmen on whom the Manipur Chiefs have always drawn for their most formidable auxiliaries—there has been smart fighting, and the Goorkhas and their officers have shown once more that no force in the army is more in its element in fighting against heavy odds than they. The honours of the expedition have by the chances of war fallen to the troops advancing along the Tammu line. Lieutenant Grant, in his splendid defence of Thobal, has made himself the hero of the campaign, and he has found a worthy second in Captain Drury of the 4th Ghoorkhas, whose attack on the stockade at Palel this week was a scarcely less heroic exploit. Here there was stiff hand-to-hand fighting against an enemy who evidently had plenty of resisting power, and the attack was as excellently planned as boldly carried out. The flight of the Regent and the Senapati was to have been expected. Their own adherents are said to have fought amongst themselves, and then set fire to the palace. But the Manipuri leaders, with General Collett's warning to the Rajah that his own life should be forfeited if any harm befel the remaining British captives, spared these latter, who were found safe and sound. The return of the Silchar Column, almost on the day of arrival at the capital, shows that the authorities on the spot apprehend no attempt on the part of the Manipuris to take up their fugitive leader's cause. Except on the Tammu line of advance there has been a general *sauve qui peut*, and the sunk sun of Kula Chandra Singh will now have no worshippers. General Collett's first duty now will be to bring the Regent and his brother to justice. A tragedy like that of the 24th March must be expiated, and it will be worse than a disappointment if the good fortune which attended Nana Saheb should attend upon men who have been associated with deeds scarcely less inhuman than his.

THE mystery which still surrounds the circumstances in which the two young Parsee women who met their deaths by falling from the Rajabai Tower, will probably be never wholly dispelled. But the facts which have been arrived at by the prompt and painstaking efforts of the police to procure all attainable evidence seem to militate against the supposition of outrage and murder which at first found some acceptance. Everyone who was in the Tower at the time has been satisfactorily accounted for; they have been identified and they have identified one another; they were in the Tower seeing the clock, at the moment when the havildar Atmaram went to the upper stage and asked the two Parsee girls to come down and see it; they replied that they had already seen it, and that they would remain where they were a little longer. It is in the highest degree improbable that any man or any two men would have thought the place or the broad daylight opportune for the perpetration of an outrage, with the havildar and some half a dozen other people moving about the Tower. No cries were heard; there was no trace of struggle; no torn garments; no hasty flight of men endeavouring to escape from the consequences of appalling guilt. If the supposition of foul play be eliminated, there remains the alternative of suicide or accident. No evidence exists that either of the deceased was unhappy in her home or in her prospects; they were in comfortable circumstances in taking an interest in such things as lectures on the treatment of the sick. There remains the probability of accident. The window on the landing from which they fell is so narrow that a person can pass through it only by going out sideways. It is possible that they may have approached this window, and one of them leant out, probably, as is the way of young women, having her arm around the waist of her companion, to gain support and confidence. If she became dizzy and lost her balance, she would possibly have drawn her companion after her, or the latter might, in trying to save her, have herself fallen out, after the lapse of a few seconds. The interval between the two falls is said to have been two or three minutes. This is probably a mistaken impression of the time which actually elapsed. If the second victim clung for a moment or two to the stonework or the window, endeavouring to save herself, her fall might have been delayed for a minute or two. It is a well-known fact that with some temperaments the looking down from a height has an extraordinary and overpowering effect on the brain, producing an almost uncontrollable desire to leap down. Cases are on record of persons precipitating themselves from heights, when there was no reason to believe that any predisposition to suicide existed. With reference to the supposed nail-marks to which the Parsee medical men who examined the bodies have attached such importance, it is less difficult to believe that the abrasions were due to falling with great force on gravel intermixed with small and sharp sea-shells.

THE regret which will be felt at the announcement that it has been necessary to institute proceedings for embezzlement against the Assistant Manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Company will be tempered by the assurance that the position of the Company, which Mr. McLauchlan Slater's energy and ability have brought to its present state of prosperity, is in no way affected thereby. The constitution of the Company is such that, as its name implies, the policy-holders possess absolute "Government security." The defalcations do not touch the funds deposited with the Official Trustee, being 80 per cent. of all premia received since the establishment of the Company, and accumulations of interest in the hands of that officer; nor do they touch the capital invested in Government paper in the hands of the Company's bankers, aggregating on the whole Rs. 46,41,500, but of the present market value of Rs. 48,96,782 or thereabouts. The defalcation it is understood, represent the probable excess of the market value over the books value of the Company's investments at the present time. This will remove any anxiety which may be created in the minds of the members, and will show that the prosperity and soundness of the Company remain untouched by the incident.

SURGEON-MAJOR ARNOTT, M.D, has been appointed Physician of the European General Hospital, and Surgeon H. P. Dimmock to be Physician at the J. J. Hospital, in succession to Surgeon-Major Arnott.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, C. S., Assistant Collector of Bombay and Inspector of Factories, has been granted furlough for thirteen months.

MR. R. C. WROUGHTON, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.

MR. F. W. MARRIOTT, Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, C.S., has been allowed privilege leave for one month and sixteen days.

MR. A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C.S., has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. A. CUMINE, C.S., on return from leave, will take over the office of Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

THE services of Brigade-Surgeon Hughes, M.D., have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government in the Military Department.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. D. HODSON, M.S., has been appointed to perform the medical duties of the Lawrence School and civil establishment at Mount Abu.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. MCCONAGHY, M.D., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Poona *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Hughes.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. MCCALMAN, M.D., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Dharwar, *vice* Surgeon-Major McConaghy.

MR. J. D. S. FITZMAURICE, C. S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr. Batty, C.S.; Mr. M. P. Khareghat, C. S., as Assistant Judge, Broach; and Mr. R. S. Tipnis, C.S., to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna.

MR. H. L. HERVEY, C. S., has been appointed to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate of Bijapur, until the return of Mr. J. Davidson, C. S., to duty. Mr. T. D. Fry will do duty as Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri, Mr. J. P. Orr as Assistant Collector of Kolaba, and Mr. W. Doderet as Collector and District Magistrate of Sholapur.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The *Times*, in an article on the Manipur Expedition, commends the admirable punctuality with which the movements of the different columns have been characterised. Regret is expressed at the undue confidence with which Commissioner Quinton's expedition to Manipur was planned.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, and the other delegates from that colony now in England, are conferring by telegraph with the authorities at St. John's with a view of inducing them to introduce a Bill in the Newfoundland Legislature rendering Lord Knutsford's Bill needless.

THE MUTINY OF ARTILLERYMEN AT PORTSMOUTH.

Four of the gunners of the 34th Battery, Royal Artillery, who refused duty at Portsmouth on the 19th instant, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Promotion amongst the non-commissioned officers of the battery has been stopped, one being reduced to the ranks and four of them returned to the Depot.

THE CAPE CENSUS.

CAPETOWN, APRIL 29.

The result of the Census of the Colony shows the population to be 1,500,000.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

ROME, APRIL 29.

A Papal Encyclical letter on the Social Question will shortly be issued.

The central idea is to place the Catholic Church at the head of the social movement and demands will be made for State intervention in fixing the hours of labour and the minimum rate of wages to be paid, and for regulating the work to be performed by women and children.

THE LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS ON 1ST MAY.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

The Government have issued an order forbidding any meetings to be held in the streets of Paris on Friday next, 1st May, the day fixed for the labour demonstrations on the Continent.

The troops in the city will be confined to barracks on that day.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION DAY.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Preparations are being made by the various Continental Governments for maintaining order at the labour demonstrations which take place to-morrow, 1st May. The troops in garrison at the principal centres have been increased, and meetings in the streets of Paris have been forbidden.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Indian Mails of the 25th April, arrived here at 10 a.m., to-day.

A SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

There has been a serious accident on the E. I. Railway, forty-six miles out of Howrah. Two goods trains ran into one another at a small station and blocked both the lines. No lives were lost, but damage to the rolling-stock and permanent-way was very considerable. The Bombay mail train due here at 6 this morning, did not arrive till 10. The train which left with the English mails last night did not leave Burdwan until 9 to-day; and cannot possibly reach Bombay before late on Saturday evening. Even if mails were taken by a special train from Jubbulpore, the mail steamer will have consequently to be delayed. Mails and passengers were transhipped at the scene of accident.

THE BENARES RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

The trial of the Benares rioters have begun, and nearly a hundred have already been discharged for want of evidence.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MUSKETRY PRIZE.

Sir Frederick Roberts has telegraphed his congratulation to the Commanding Officer, 7th Dragoon Guards, on that regiment having for the third successive year carried off the Commander-in-Chief's Musketry Prize for British Cavalry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 29.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde left here this morning for Bombay.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 30.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Hongkong, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Labourdounais, having left Kurrachee to-day, Thursday, at 8 a.m., is expected here on the morning of Saturday, the 2nd proximo.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with slightly improved tendency. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	8 13-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅞
4½ per cent. „	75⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 29.

10 p.m.	80·0

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

[illegible]m.	78·7
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	85·6

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

THE REGENT'S SUBMISSION.

OCCUPATION OF MANIPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

As the Kohima Column was ascending the hill and only five miles distant from Manipur General Collett received a letter from the Regent which stated that as the Regent saw troops were advancing from Kohima, Cachar, and Tammu in greater strength than he could think of resisting he had left his capital, fearing to remain and surrender there; but he would be glad to come to terms about himself. He was sorry that the friendship with the British Government which had lasted for so many years, had been broken; and he would be glad to see it restored. He had released the prisoners, and sent them towards Cachar; but they had chosen to return, and he had given orders that they should go to Kohima. After reading the letter General Collett continued his advance amid heavy rain, which lasted for some hours. Two miles from the capital the General was met by Colonel Mitchell, who reported that Colonel Rennick's force had occupied Manipur without opposition at 7 a. m. At 10 a. m. all the three columns had united in the palace enclosure, and the troops forthwith went into quarters. It appears that on the 26th the Regent, the Senapati, Angaon Senba, and Jelangumba, master of the elephants, determined to take to flight, choosing Chassard, six marches eastward, as their place of refuge. They left at 9-30 p. m., having fired the magazine and the Rajah's palace. Before starting they placed the four mountain guns and six other pieces of artillery in the magazine along with shells, cartridges, boxes of percussion caps, small arms, and munitions of war generally. These were destroyed, and the Rajah's palace adjoining the magazine was reduced to ashes. The four chief offenders, with about two hundred followers, ponies, and a few elephants, then left Manipur. The Tongal General, who was a member of the durbar and a very old man, is said to be in a village only a few miles from Manipur. The State sepoys have gone to their villages, taking their arms with them; while the townspeople have fled to the neigbouring bustees. Search-parties will be sent out to collect arms and make such arrests as are possible. On the information obtained immediately after the occupation, it was ascertained that the heads of a number of officers had been buried in the Nungoibi, a small walled enclosure at the entrance to the Raja's palace. The ground was examined and four heads were exhumed, one of these is supposed to be that of Mr. Quinton, as the shikar hat which he used to wear was with it. The bodies are reported to have all been thrown into one grave about half a mile outside the palace ground. The Manipuris give the following account of the murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions. They say that on the night of the 24th March, when the Chief Commissioner and those with him entered the palace enclosure they were, after some time spent in negotiations, taken to the durbar hall near the magazine. There was a dense crowed of armed men blocking the roads within the palace enclosure and swarming in and about the durbar hall. They were, it would seem, bent on killing the officers from the first; but it is difficult to say when their excitement and thirst for blood reached its climax. The negotiations in any case came to nought, and the party left the durbar hall, Mr. Grimwood being the last to leave, and as he was descending the steps, he was stabbed with a spear in the back. He fell forward and was then dragged for some fifty yards, and thrown down in front of two masonry dragons, where he was beheaded. This was a signal for the general attack upon the other officers. The Senapati is said to have indicated by a nod of his head to his immediate followers, that the massacre might take place, and then retired with the Regent. Lieutenant Simpson, Mr. Cossins, and a bugler were killed close to the durbar l. Mr. Quinton and Colonel Skene were dragged to the spot where Mr. Grimwood had already been killed, and were then decapitated. The Residency has been levelled to the ground; and the very trees at the foot of the steps having been rooted up, the mud walls which guarded the compound have been thrown down, and Major Trotter's grave has been desecrated and bodies cast into it. The Residency could not have possibly been in a worse place for offensive or defensive purposes. The palace, surrounded by a moat filled with water and with bastions for artillery, was only a hundred and fifty yards distant. Guns were placed so as to sweep the approaches to the palace, and render any attack thereon unsuccessful. Major Maxwell has assumed the political charge, under General Collett, who is invested with full powers. It is regarded as certain that the Regent will be brought in within a few days.

The following troops remain in garrison at Manipur until further orders:—1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorkhas, and No. 8 Mountain Battery. The Surma Valley Light Horse left for Cachar on the 28th; the 18th Bengal Infantry and the military police, under Lieutenant Cole, with the Calcutta Volunteers, left for Silchar the next day. One hundred and seventy-five, of the military police, under Captain Macintyre, and one hundred of the 13th Punjab Infantry returned to Kohima. Five posts between Manipur and Kohima will be garrisoned by a hundred and seventeen men of the 42nd Goorkhas.

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding per s. s. Imperatrix for Trieste and Brindisi &c., to-day:—

FOR TRIESTE AND BRINDISI.

Brig-Surg, Mrs and Miss Hojel	Revd Wm Morris
Commr, Mrs and Miss G L Lang, C S, and child	Col D W Inglis
Capt and Mrs Wapshare	Col R H Palmer
Mr and Mrs Fairlie Muir	Major Swinton
Mr and Mrs Bozzoni	Capt G F N Tinley
Mr and Mrs S Solomon	Capt Walker
Mr and Mrs E Muller and child	Mr Scoloudi
Mr and Mrs Nightingale	Mr P Brennwald
Mrs C Agnew Turner and child	Mr H Zweifel
Mrs T N Gutersloh	Mr Thos White
Mrs Steiner and Miss Lauff and Master Branson	Mr C Bachmann
Mr and Mrs Breslauer and 3 children	Mr von Bock
Mrs Goldstein	Mr Jones
Rt Rev the Bishop of Cochin	Mr Mitchell
Right Revd F Pozz	Mr Steiner
Rev John Wakneder	Mr A G Marsach
	Mr Sorabjee Warden
	Mr Framjee
	Mr Roydon
	Mr Kobla
	Mr N S Sinde

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Metaxas	Dr Marcanton
Mr Barbey	

FOR ADEN.—Couteaux

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SOME months ago the Bengal Chamber of Commerce asked Government to allow mercantile assistants and others to go up for examination in Indian languages by the Board of Examiners. This request has now been granted on very fair terms. Urdu, Hindi, and Bengali are the languages to which attention is specially directed.

THERE is one sad piece of news in the latest bulletin from the Pioneer Volunteers, observes the *Englishman*. Sergeant Snowden, an Englishman, succumbed to cholera on the 18th instant. He was a capital shot, an ardent volunteer, and a cheery, manly fellow. He volunteered from D Company to join the Pioneers for service, and was then promoted to be Sergeant.

MR. SILLS, a Government cadet from Singapore, who went a three days' journey up the West River, China, was found dead in a likin station, where he had taken shelter for the night. He was shot through the mouth, and a revolver was found by his side. As his property was not touched, suicide is suspected.

IN confirmation of our intelligence from Kabul some weeks ago that the Amir, acting under the fanatical influence of his son Habibullah, had determined to disband his Shia (Kazilbash regiments) we now learn, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that all the Afghan troops, whether infantry, cavalry or artillery, which have been recruited from Shia Muhammadans are to be disbanded and Sunnis enlisted in their stead. The order was, it is said, issued immediately after the Naoroz.

AT the present moment, writes the frontier paper, the influence of General Gholam Haidar, Commander-in-Chief, is in the ascendant in Afghanistan. The General is now in the Shinwari country, where by his prompt and thorough execution of the Amir's orders and his settlement of the Yaghistan frontier to the Amir's complete satisfaction he has won golden opinions. He appears also to have established the best relations with the independent frontier chiefs, and the impression prevails that the Amir's position upon the frontier is now remarkably strong and secure.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the effect that recent unfortunate events in Manipur have given prominence to a question which has for a series of years been pressed upon the attention of the Assam administration, namely, the necessity for improved communications. They point out that the military movements rendered necessary by the outbreak show that Cachar is in urgent need of roads, and is to an extent which appears remarkable isolated from its market and the nearest military reserve. It is desired to secure that road-making may be begun in earnest next cold weather, and that labour may be imported for the purpose to avoid the costly inconvenience which would result to tea gardens if the Public Works Department sought for the required labour in the district itself.

THE promptitude with which the police of Allahabad and Mirzapore have accounted for the fugitives, writes the local paper, may be held partly to atone for their carelessness in letting them go. It is on the District police, by the way, and not on the Railway police, as we first supposed, that the blame rests, the former having furnished the escort. A minute enquiry will be necessary before it can be really decided where the fault lies: for although the police are primarily responsible, it has yet to be explained how fettered prisoners could break out of a carriage, even unguarded, if the fittings and fastenings were of a proper sort and in good repair. Again is the escape to be attributed to the conduct of the constables in the compartment, or was it possible for the officer in charge of the party to have made a better disposition of his forces? These things in regard to Chunar: with respect to the Burdwan escape it is not easy to see how any explanation can be forthcoming that will be at all likely to satisfy either the authorities or the public.

A MYSORE correspondent writes:—"What a great pity nothing is being done with regard to the game laws, so as to prevent the wholesale and indiscriminate destruction of game now taking place all over the State. Cow bison are shot in such an extent that after a little while the animal will almost become extinct, at least so far as Mysore is concerned."

FROM Badakshan, the Punjab paper learns, that Abdul Rashid Khan, Chief Assistant to the Governor, had been detected to the embezzlement of large sums passing through his hands, and has been imprisoned, and all all his property confiscated by the Amir.

THE principals and teachers of the various educational institutions in Madras met on Monday evening at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, under the presidentship of Mr. H. B. Grigg, C.I.E., to discuss certain matters connected with the general school work of the Presidency.

THE speculator who bought the wreck of the P. and O. steamer *Nepaul* at Plymouth for £1,000 has so far made £15,000 out of his bargain, and hopes to place quite £20,000 to his credit before he finally leaves the old ship to the sad sea waves.

SINCE the withdrawal of the dog-muzzling order in London rabies has reappeared. Two persons bitten have been sent to M. Pasteur.

THAT wonderful Ceylon tea, which is described as having caused such excitement in Mincing Lane, could be equalled, says a Darjeeling correspondent, anywhere in the Indian tea districts. Probably about half a maund of it per acre could be turned out for a season before the concern went into liquidation. "I have seen similar samples of tea turned out here, simply and solely for exhibition purposes, and have a small bottle of it by me as I write. The manager in India who tried this sort of thing on an extensive scale would very soon be obliged to join the unemployed list, and to remain on it."

A RUMOUR that the income-tax was likely to be doubled has just been authoritatively denied by an Allahabad paper. We, writes the Lahore paper, have just as excellent authority for stating that should the reformers at Home successfully carry their objections against the present opium cultivation and trade to the bitter end, that the doubling of the income-tax would probably be one of the first methods by which the Finance Minister would endeavour to make good the deficit which would appear in his budget. An extra eight annas on salt, the reimposition of the import duties, the absorption of the famine fund and increased provincial contributions would, as already stated, be other measures adopted.

A PETITION, signed by 10,600 inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs, has been submitted to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praying that the powers that be will use their influence to induce the Calcutta Tramway Company to carry out a much-needed improvement and extension of their line between Calcutta and Kidderpore. It is represented that in all other parts of the city the lines are double, and that the existing single line across the *maidan* is a fruitful source of trouble, inconvenience, and sometimes even to loss to the public.

THE *Times of Ceylon*, of the 21st ult., says there can be little doubt that we are now experiencing though very mildly, the little monsoon. With but little exception the wind has hitherto come from the east and south-east, and nearly all the rainstorms have as yet come from the land side; but yesterday (April 20th) afternoon the clouds banked up from the S. S. W., and the great electrical display points to its being the little monsoon. Private advices indicate heavy rainfall during the last day or two up-country and in the Kelani Valley, while there is the prospect of more rain in Colombo, as the sky is black over the south west.

THE present Afghan Commander of Jellalabad, Shad Muhammad Khan, appears to have been a failure. He is immensely unpopular with the garrison in the inhabitants, and has failed to ingratiate himself with the Commander-in-Chief. The Amir has, therefore, issued orders for his transfer.

THE Lahore paper is informed from Kabul that the Amir wrote some time ago to Mr. T. A. Martin, senior member of the firm of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co. in India (the firm to which Mr. Pyne belongs), for the purpose of entering into commercial and pecuniary relations with the firm. The latter at first replied that they must take the opinion of all the partners, and subsequently informed the Amir that they would prefer to send two representatives of the firm to Kabul to settle the matter by a personal interview. The Amir has consequently sent instructions to his agent at Calcutta to arrange for their journey and to show them the greatest possible respect. The Amir's object is believed to be to obtain facilities for borrowing money whenever his emergencies require it.

IT is understood Lord Spencer will succeed Lord Granville as Gladstonian leader in the House of Lords.

THE East Indian Railway traffic returns show the earnings for the week ended 18th April, 1891, to be Rs. 10,19,604-4-6. In the corresponding week last year, it was Rs. 9,26,897-9-11; thus showing an increase of Rs. 92,706-10-7. From 1st January, 1891, to 18th April, 1891, they were Rs. 1,55,63,407-3-9. From 1st January, 1890, to 19th April, 1890, they were Rs. 1,47,84,011-13 11; the increase being Rs. 7,79,395-5-10. The mileage open the week ended 18th April, 1891, was 1,525½; in the corresponding week last year the mileage open having been 1,525½. The earnings per mile open for the week ended 18th April, 1891, were Rs. 668-6; the corresponding week last year showing them to be Rs. 607-9-8; the increase being Rs. 60-12-4.

THE Emperor of Germany has just bought the celebrated yacht *Thistle* for £4,500. He intends running her in some English yacht races, possibly when he goes over to England. The Emperor's brother, Prince Henry, is also having a steam yacht built in England, in which he is going to cruise during the summer among the Scotch islands and lochs.

THE United States Government intend introducing a smokeless powder in their army as well as their navy. They have just entered into a big contract with the Dupont Powder Company at Wilmington to carry out the works on a very large scale. This circumstance, coupled with an increase in the United States fleet, which in two or three years will be one of the strongest in the world, naturally attracts some attention.

THE progress medal of the Photographic Society of Great Britain has been awarded for 1890 to Colonel J. Waterhouse, the accomplished officer in charge of the photographic and lithographic branch of the Survey of India. The award, we are told, is made on the strength of Colonel Waterhouse's researches into the problem of colour photography; his successful elaboration of a process of photographic etching, and for his investigations "on the action of thio-carbamides in the direct production of reversed images." Everyone of course will know what this means.

MR. HOLBEIN, the most famous of all the road-riding cyclists, has been interviewed by a correspondent of "Cycling" on the subject of feats of endurance on a bicycle. As Mr. Holbein has ridden the prodigious distance of 336¼ miles within 24 hours without experiencing any ill effects, his opinion on the subject is of some interests. What he recommends to the aspiring cyclist is the taking of long regular walks. By this means he says you accustom your body to endure fatigue, and gradually build it up to sustain a great effort when called upon, without doing the constitution any harm. Abnormal muscular development he thinks quite a hindrance. Muscular strength is not stamina. Speaking upon the subject of long distance record-breaking, the champion looked forward to the time when 200 miles would be done in twelve hours, and 370 in twenty-four hours on a favourable day. This, however, he thinks, would have to be done on a pneumatic-tyred machine. He has never ridden one himself, but he thinks that with the inflated tyre a rider should go two miles an hour faster than with a solid tyre during the first hundred miles; after that the advantage should be even greater owing to the absence of fatiguing vibration.

AN ancient and singular custom obtains to this day in Verden. A corsair, named Storlebeck, died in Hamburg in 1402. He lived at Halsmuhlen, in Verden. Storlebeck exacted tribute from the ports he visited, and before he died he left a good round sum to refresh the inhabitants of his native place. Out of this sum, for the authorities of the Cathedral Church of Verden six herrings and six loaves were to be provided. Also to every poor person he bequeathed a herring and a loaf. The distribution of these gifts is superintended by the magistrate of the city on a certain Monday, at Latere, in the Rathhouse. On the Sunday previous the announcement of the presentation of the gifts is made from the pulpit, and on the following Monday the herrings and the loaves are distributed. This year the administration of the bequest was religiously observed.

ALTHOUGH there was some time ago what seemed to be a decided break up of the winter in the Baltic for a few weeks, what is called an "after-winter" set in, and everything was closed again, Navigation can probably not be expected until about the first week in May, and shipowners (writes a correspondent) will do well to be careful not to send their boats out too early, as there is a great amount of drift ice in the Baltic.

WHY are church weddings on the decline, and how comes it that the registrar is meanwhile getting a larger and larger share of the business of uniting couples in matrimony? The Ecclesiastical Committee of the Lichfield Diocesan Conference have been looking into these grave questions, and they have come to the conclusion that the explanation is to be found, in the first place, in the desire to obtain greater privacy for the ceremony. The truth is that brides and bridegrooms are shyer folk than the idle sightseers who crowd the church porches when a wedding is on hand appear to imagine. They do not like to be stared at so much. Now and then the bride is fated to hear critical remarks on her dress which are embarrassing. She has even, while running the gauntlets of the double row of bystanders, been known to catch such muttered observations as "Auburn? I should say carrotty." This is not agreeable to a red-haired bride's feelings, or her partner's either, for that matter. The Committee, however, confess another and a more prosaic reason. It is that the church tariff is higher than that of the Registrar's office. "We turn 'em off cheaper," observed an assistant registrar once, in referring to this point. It was not a refined or delicate way of putting the case, but, seeing how small a proportion of people among us come under the description of those who "siller hae to spare," it clearly offers a probable explanation. Can it have been a similar consideration that has induced the frugal inhabitants of North Britain to establish the strange legal principle that any couple are married if they will only say they are?

A SINGULAR trial recently took place at Brescia. A regular practising wizard at a small place called Gattolengo pretended to cure maladies, to foretell future events, and to charm fowls from thieves, with the direct assistance of Satan. An unfortunate woman was actually driven to madness, and afterwards to death, by the machinations of this wizard, and consequently a physician cited him before the courts of Brescia, where an extraordinary record of his proceedings was unveiled. He was brilliantly defended, but was convicted of fraud and conspiracy, but received only a slight sentence.

THERE is to be skating this summer at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster—not on the once popular Plympton wheels, but on ordinary skates with steel blades. Visitors to Scarborough have recently had an opportunity of seeing an example of what can be done on the new Crystal-Ice Rink, the invention of the senior surgeon of the hospital in that town. It is now to go to London on a much larger scale, a company having been formed for that purpose, of which the directors are Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. Edgar Bruce, Mr. Warren Wright, and Mr. Charles Ollier. The Manager is Mr. Edward Hollingshead. The surface on which the skating takes place is, it is said, a purely artificial substance of a permanent kind. Hence the building can be cooled or warmed according to the season.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER FATALITY.

ONE of the first persons to go up to the dead bodies of Buchoobai and Pherozbai on Saturday last, was Mr. Nusserwanjee Limjee Banajee, a clerk of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani. He has sent to Mr. McDermott, Superintendent of Police, a written statement to the following effect:—

I am an assistant managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors. At 3-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th inst., I was returning from the High Court to my office premises along the Eldon Road. As I turned round the corner of the road, my attention was attracted by the dropping of a telephone wire just over my head, and at the same moment I heard a sound. I ran at once in the direction whence the sound proceeded. It issued from the compound of the University Library. I saw with astonishment the bodies of two Parsee girls lying in pools of blood around them, just underneath the University Tower. The bodies lay at a distance of seven or eight feet from each other. One of the bodies was wholly lifeless; but on touching the pulse of the younger girl I found that life was not totally extinct. I saw her heave a sigh, and she seemed to be making a strong effort to say something, but was unable to do so. With the assistance of other persons, I placed the body of the elder girl on the ground-floor of the premises, and I directed a police sepoy to fetch a victoria. With the help of Jamsetjee, a clerk of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, and of Burjorjee Jamaspjee, a clerk in the Registration Department, I placed the younger girl in a victoria. When the younger girl, Pherozbai, was placed in it, the cotton tape of her trousers appeared to have been broken; and before helping her into the gharry, I told Burjorjee to tie the tape round, as the trousers had got loose. Pherozbai was then sent by me with a police sepoy to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Her trousers appeared to have been torn forcibly to the extent of a span. On her right thigh I saw bleeding nail-marks. When placing her in the victoria, I also noticed that her "sarree" was torn, and that the two pieces of it were tied up with a knot. She had on her feet high-heeled brown Russian leather boots; while the other girl had black boots on. The hair of Buchoobai's head was dishevelled. I pointed out to Mr. McDermott two Parsee gentlemen, Messrs. Divecha and Nadersha, standing in the crowd around the bodies, saying that they were medical men. I was standing by to assist them when they examined the bodies. I signed the report which they wrote out at the time, and I handed it to Mr. McDermott. I saw on both thighs of Buchoobai marks of a great outrage committed upon her. On both thighs I saw about a hundred nail-marks. On her right hand I also saw strong nail-marks. At the request of the two Parsee doctors, I moved the clothes on Buchoobai's body. We requested an old Parsee lady, who came up at this moment to view the bodies, to wait there a short time. She was told to move the clothes on Pherozbai's body, and she did so. I also saw on the right thigh of Pherozbai's body about half a dozen nail-marks. I saw no marks on her breast. Her trousers appeared to have been torn forcibly to the extent of a span; and the cotton tape was broken.

With reference to the theory about the nail-marks being caused by the deceased's buttons and glass bangles, it is stated that one of the ladies wore a jacket which was buttoned up at the back; and that, therefore, the marks should have been visible upon her back, and not upon her breasts. Again, it is stated that one of the ladies had probably no glass bangles on her hands. All the pieces of bangles in the compound were picked up by Mr. Nusserwanjee Limjee Banajee and handed to Mr. McDermott. They were very few, and they were broken by the fall from the Tower. It is urged that they materially weaken the theory that some of the marks on the bodies of the ladies must have been caused by their broken bangles. It is also urged that the assault on Buchoobai must have been more severe, both from the fact that the marks upon her were more numerous, as well as from the other fact that the white bandage had been entirely removed from her head, and that the hair was totally dishevelled.

"Where is the Detective Police?" asks the *Jam-e-Jamshed* in this connection. Why has not their aid been invoked ere this in unravelling the mystery? If their ingenuity is not to be put to the test in an important enquiry like this, the money spent in their maintenance is simply wasted. Whatever is to be done should be done without delay, not after the conclusion of the Coroner's enquiry; for the culprits will get all the benefit of the delay and be out of the way when they may be wanted. The mystery will, in that case, ever remain a mystery.

The *Bombay Samachar* is responsible for the following announcement:—

We hear that the deceased's relatives have obtained some clue which would enable them to collect evidence to show that one of the ladies fell down the Tower in the attempt to escape from outrage, and that the other was caught and forcibly hurled down. They are making private enquiries in the matter. They hope to be able in a short time to obtain proofs to solve the mystery.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The circumstances that shroud the melancholy tragedy which occurred on Saturday last at the Tower is day after day becoming more mysterious. One day the idea of suicide is scouted at only to be followed by the idea that the death of the poor unfortunate girls was the result of an accident. The improbabilities of this theory have been done full justice to. But no sooner are the reasons against the theory of accident promulgated than an attempt is made to show it to be a case of suicide. It cannot be conceived why one should be led to this belief. If as is supposed one of the two girls thought of committing suicide, why should she have chosen this fearful mode of putting an end to her life? Could she not have taken poison or drowned herself in a well? What motive had she in taking a companion? Could she not have gone alone? It is hard to believe that one who is bent upon doing away with her life should take a companion with her. If one had fallen, as has been assumed while attempting to save the other, the fall evidently ought to have been simultaneous. Such has not been the case. The evidence of the shigram driver on this point is distinct, as he says that he heard the second noise "2 or 3" minutes after the first. The width of the window according to a correspondent is only 14 inches, and it is difficult to believe that the one girl while trying to save the other should in the struggle have overbalanced herself through such a narrow outlet. And it is almost impossible that they should have fallen together. From the evidence of those who saw them leaving their home they appeared to be merry and in good spirits. These unfortunate girls were well provided for and in easy circumstances, and Bachoobai had inherited from her father a considerable fortune. With all these comforts of life that either of them should have thought, without making known any apparent reasons, to commit suicide, is hardly consistent with human nature. No credence will be attached to the idea of suicide in the absence of any motive and their subsequent movement after leaving home goes to disabuse one's mind of this idea. It appears that they meant to hear the lecture that was to be delivered that evening by Dr. Ruttonbai Malabarwalla and finding that the lecture was not to be given till a late hour they left with the intention of going to see the Tower. On their way thither they invited a friend to accompany them, but as she did not go they went alone. The intention of suicide was not a pre-meditated one, as all the circumstances point out in this direction. Now, Sir, as there are many improbabilities of accident so there are those of suicide, and it will not be consistent with fairness to scout at one idea, and support the other. It is only reasonable to wait till the Coroner's inquest is over, and then it will be time if the mystery is satisfactorily solved to form a correct opinion.

The remarks of your contemporary yesterday are misleading when it is said that the suspicion of the Parsee community that the case is one of suicide appears to have gained considerable ground. It is not so. Almost all the Parsees believe in spite of the police having failed to find any clue, that the girls were the victims of foul play. This theory is maintained by the distinct opinion of two medical men who at the request of Mr. McDermott examined the bodies. Surely in fairness and in justice to these doctors we must credit them with having performed their painful task with unbiassed minds. They must have felt the serious responsibility of their position, and it will be unfair to insinuate that they were carried away by their feelings. They firmly adhere to their opinion that the case is one of attempted outrage, and whatever may be said by others about the marks on the bodies they cannot come to any other conclusion, except what they have already said in their report No satisfactory solution has yet been offered by the police as to the torn state of the clothes. The poor girl on whose body appeared the largest number of marks had her clothes torn off very suggestively, while it was not so to such an extent in the case of the other. Sir, one point which seems to me an important one is lost sight of. Nothing has been said as to what time elapsed before the police were on the spot after the fall. There must have at least been an interval of 10 or 15 minutes, and could not any one have escaped in the mean time? In the evidence of Doulatram Luximon, the sepoy of the Accountant-General's Office, he says that besides his friends there was also a Parsee with a girl 9 or 10 years old. Now what appears to me most mysterious is what has become of the Parsee and the girl? The Police had a Parsee in custody, was he the same Parsee? If so what has become of the girl? The statement of all those who were found inside the Tower are published, why not that of the Parsee also? If the Parsee with the girl is not the same man how did they manage to get out of the Tower without attracting anybody's attention? If he has succeeded in getting away without doing so why could not others have done the same? The case is a very mysterious one, and it will be well that the detective police should be allowed, in conjunction with Mr. McDermott, to investigate the matter. The Bombay detectives are a smart body of men, and I am sure they will succeed in clearing the mystery to the satisfaction of the public if an opportunity is given.—

Yours, &c., R. F. M.

Marine Cross-Lane, April 30.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Cotton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Tapidas, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

DEPARTMENTAL EXCESSES.

The motion of Mr. P. M. Metha which was carried at a former meeting of the Corporation that the Commissioner report on the circumstances under which so many and such large transfers had become necessary to enable the Corporation to judge whether they were or were not due to laxity in preparing the budget, came up for discussion on the Commissioner submitting a lengthy and exhaustive report on the matter. After dealing with the manner in which such excesses were brought about the Commissioner stated:—"I am not prepared, however, to contend that there is room for improvement in the manner in which sanctioned funds are dealt with. I am not satisfied that every head of a department is so constantly aware, as he should be, of the exact state of each of the grants, the expenditure of which has been entrusted to him. He ought always to know, if not from day to day, certainly from week to week, precisely how the funds at his disposal stand, and any laxity in exacting from contractors, from inspectors, or from any subordinates regular and unintermitting returns on this point, must throw a department into confusion. It is for this reason that I have issued the circular which the Chief Accountant has appended to his report."

The Chief Accountant Mr. Sorabji Navaroji Cooper was also requested to report on the matter, and he concluded his report by saying:—

"These excesses, in my opinion, are due to the progress of expenditure not being carefully watched from month to month. Even my office is unable to sound the warning-note in time, as vouchers are often submitted for audit long after their due time, as repeatedly complained of in my annual and other reports."

In a further circular the Municipal Commissioner remarked for the future guidance of the officers that in every case in which pay-sheets for establishments, labour, &c., and bills for supplies and works were not regularly submitted to the Chief Accountant, he would in future stop the pay of the subordinates responsible for delay pending satisfactory explanation, and in default of such explanation being forthwith given will fine or reduce him.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, in dealing with the report of the Commissioner and the Chief Accountant, said that the members of the Corporation would be satisfied at the vigorous action taken by the Commissioner. The matter was one of the greatest importance, for if the officers went on exceeding the grants a very serious state of things would result. The sound financial position of the Municipality would depend in a great measure upon the way the instructions of the Commissioner were carried out, He (the Commissioner) had already taken such action as suggested itself to him to prevent excesses taking place in the future, and there was no doubt that he would adopt such further measures as might be found necessary thereafter. He moved that "In recording the Commissioner's memorandum No. 1858, dated 22nd inst., and the report of the Chief Accountant forwarded herewith, the Corporation desire to point out that any expenditure beyond a sanctioned budget and grant is illegal except in the special cases mentioned in the Municipal Act, and that no excess should be incurred without the previous sanction of the Corporation, and while appreciating the action already taken by the Commissioner, they trust he will impress on all Municipal officers that any violation of the above principle will be taken notice of without fail."

Khan Bahadur Murzban seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not wish to make a speech, but he would point out that it was a singular coincidence that while Mr. Metha's resolution was being read to the Corporation, he (the Commissioner) held the draft of a statement written by him on the previous day in which the following occurred:—"There is never at any time any justification for an excess on a budget grant in any department excepting where the Commissioner has sanctioned it under Section 64 (3) (c) of the Act. In all other cases it amounts to an illegal expenditure of public funds. It is the duty of every Head of a Department in the first instance to frame his budget proposals on every detail in the exactest accordance with future requirements of what the circumstances admit, and next to know to a fraction at all times what the state of every grant is, and to take care that it is not exceeded. If there appears to be a probability that the public service will require an excess the probability should be reported and sanction asked before the excess occurs, and the application should be supported by a clear explanation and justification of the reasons for the deficiency in the budget grant."

Mr. Mehta suggested that the statement read out by the Commissioner should be recorded in the minutes.

Dr. Viegas expressed regret that no mention was made in the resolution of the manner in which public funds were mismanaged, and considered it altogether too lenient. It was high time they expressed their disapproval of the whims and fancies of the Heads of Departments.

Dr. Blaney sympathised with the resolution, but of its practical good he was doubtful. That was the third or fourth occasion on which influential members of the Corporation expressed their disapproval of such irregularities and they had three times in the most distinct and emphatic manner declared that they would not allow sanctioned grants to be exceeded by any official except the Commissioner, and then only according to the Municipal Act. The present report of the Commissioner failed to tell officers what the consequences would be if they exceeded their budget grants.

Mr. Mehta: He has done so.

Dr. Blaney continuing said that the practice of exceeding grants was ground down into the very bones of the Heads of Departments, and they considered that they might do as they liked with the Budget. Until that idea was thoroughly eradicated the Corporation would find other opportunities of bringing forward such a resolution as that now before them.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal concurred with Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Wacha said he would support the resolution, but he was sceptical as to its results. He was one of those who considered there was an individual responsibility resting with the members of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Cowasjee considered that the Standing Committee should not be reproached for the excesses as they had taken every measure possible to prevent them and had reprimanded those who had committed the excesses.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was a mistake to suppose that any Heads of Departments wilfully disregarded the provisions of the Municipal Act. The fact was that the state of the Budget grants were not so well known as they should be. The fault, if it was a fault, was in the want of exercising a severe control over subordinates who came in contact with contractors and who were possible for the timely

presentation of bills and receipts and submitting to Heads of Departments such figures as would enable them to communicate such facts to the Chief Accountant as would show how the Budget grant actually stood. There could be no doubt about what had been said about the futility of circulars unless backed up by action. The only thing to do he had said he would do, and that was to follow up every case of excess until he found the person responsible. It was pretty certain also that every year they would have transfers to make,as it was impossible to avoid it. The point which should be insisted on was that the transfers should be sanctioned before the money was spent.

Mr. Mehta could not understand how it was possible for Dr. Viegas, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. Wacha, knowing that resolutions had been passed by the Corporation on the subject, they could have sat quiet and seen those excesses go on from year to year.

Mr. Wacha: I have only been a member of the Corporation for three years.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said it was no use of them getting up in their places and saying they were sceptical about the good of circulars. It was their duty,knowing that such resolutions had been passed, to resist every instance of excess of expenditure. If every member of the Corporation had done his duty and had properly followed up the circulars and resolutions of the past, it was probable that occasion would never have arisen for them to discuss the matter that day.

Mr. Wacha: I have resisted them.

Mr. Mehta did not know what Mr. Wacha's idea of resistance was. Perhaps it might be the "eloquent thunder," to which he occasionally treated them, but be that as it might, he did not know of a single instance in which Mr. Wacha had proposed a resolution against the practice he so deprecated. Why did he not do that if he wanted his scepticism to disappear with regard to circulars? To those members who were fond of moving the appointment of retrenchment committees and committees of reform, he would say that it would be futile to expect an alteration in the direction they desired until they too did their duty in the manner he had pointed out. He was convinced that they had been guilty of "contributory negligence," and it was not for them to get up after seven years' sleep and air their indignation. His answer to Mr. Wacha was that in his own mind he (Mr. Mehta) felt he had been guilty of "contributory negligence."

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The transfers, which had remained in abeyance pending the report of the Commissioner, were th[illegible] made by the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned.

A PERSIAN POEM TO DR. BALCHANDRA.

Mr. Sorabjee Cooverjee Tasker, the well-known Persian poet, has composed a laudatory ode to Dr.Balchandra Krishna, of forty-three verses in length. The following are excerpts from the poem :—

In the name of that Creator, who is the highest of the high, and who is the provider of the means of livelihood to every soul, in the name of that Creator do I begin this poem, which will be read with interest and pride by the great and the humble.

I sing the praises of a really deserving and noble personage who was born in Palasne, of the Panwel Taluka, on the 29th of February, 1852.

While prosecuting his studies at the Grant Medical College, he secured the good graces of his principal and professors for his extraordinary talents, zeal, and abilities, and amidst the respect and admiration of his fellow-students, secured for himself several scholarships.

His extraordinary intellect and his great courage for trying experiments, connected with the sublime healing art, secured for him the Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy Gold Medal for Highest Proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

The Government in appreciation of his such brilliant College career, appointed him a third grade Assistant Surgeon, and posted him to the charge of a charitable dispensary.

His successful career and the satisfactory working of the Palanpur Charitable Dispensary attracted the kind notice of the then Secretary of State for India, who recorded his appreciation of Dr. Balchandra's eminent services in glowing and complimentary terms in his despatch No. 43, dated 9th December, 1875, to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Lord Salisbury is the auspicious and awe-inspiring name of this Secretary, who is known in the four corners of the world and who is now holding the most exalted post of the Prime Minister of England.

He holds an important position in most of the leading assemblies and associations in Bombay, where he brings forward, in their meetings, such rational and sound arguments, and so lucidly and calmly, that he wins the heart of all the present, and the Government have rewarded him for his above meritorious services by nominating him a Fellow of the Bombay University in the year 1887 and a Justice of the Peace in 1888.

Since 1889 he has been a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay,where also he has distinguished himself for his independent and disinterested fightings for the good of the people.

The vast population of Bombay do not hope in vain of his Excellency Lord Harris that his Excellency will be pleased to appoint Dr. Balchandra as the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year 1891, and thereby confer an everlasting obligation on them.

O Providence! be pleased to spare him long with his goodness, intellect, and his profound useful knowledge over the head of the poor people.

The address, which is illuminated by hand and framed in carved blackwood, and will be presented to Dr. Balchundra in a few days.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office., Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandass Purshotamdass presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their seventeenth annual report, with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1890, showing Rs. 1,42,796-1 as profit, which, the directors state, is very satisfactory as compared with that of the last year. In August last they have paid an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole, and Rs. 25 per quarter share, which absorbed Rs. 50,050. They now purpose to pay a like dividend for the second half year ending 31st December 1890, which will absorb Rs. 50,050. The whole of the new machinery, except a few preparation machines, which have not yet arrived, is now in full working order. Messrs. Goculdass Narronjee and Lukhmidass Waljee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were accepted and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 100 per whole, and Rs. 25 per quarter share was declared, and the same was made payable on or after the 4th proximo. Rs. 42,000 were carried to meet the excess of expenditure of machinery and building account, and the balance of Rs. 696 was carried to the next year's account. Messrs. Gokaldass Naronjee and Lukmidass Valjee were reappointed directors. Messrs. Framjee Temuljee and Tribhovandass Venidass were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

Leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant H. Cloves for one year.

Surgeon-Major A. K. Stewart, I.M.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

Captain W. Powell, I.M., has been appointed Commandant of the Karachi Naval Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant P. C. Searle, 2nd Shropshire L. I., has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Lieut-Colonel S. Jackson, C.I.E., has resigned his commission in the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Major W. J. Morse has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of twenty-six years' service.

License to solemnise marriages has been granted to the Rev. C. Eblen of the Basel Evangelical Mission.

Colonel R. L. Crawford, S.C., has been appointed Lieut.-Colonel and Commandant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Surgeon Baman Das Basu, M. R. C. S., has been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Mr. H. W. Barrow has been appointed Lieut. and Mr. L. J. Robertson, Second-Lieut., of the Bombay Artillery Volunteers.

Brigade-Surgeon Hughes, M.D., has been appointed Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General Turnbull.

Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, I. M. S., has been permitted to retire from the service with a [illegible] sion of £700 per annum and an extra pension of £100 per annum.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Major B. L. P. Reilly, S.C., for 183 days, on private affairs; Major C. A. de N. Lucas, six months, on medical certificate and Lieutenant R. N. Betham, S.C., six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, took place at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, Brigadier-General Budgen, commanding the Bombay District, presided, and Mrs. Budgen distributed the prizes awarded by the officers of the corps to the successful competitors and to those who made the tallest scores in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association for 1890 and 1891. There was a very large attendance, and amongst the assembly were noticed a number of officers representing the different Volunteer Corps in Bombay. A large table stood in front of the organ, laden with massive silver cups, bowls, jugs, and tankards for distribution, as also some splendid volumes of books by classical authors.

The following report was submitted :—The annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association was held this year at Coorla as usual, commencing February 2nd, 1891, and closing February 11th, 1891. The Council have again to express their thanks to H. E. the Governor, together with those officers and gentlemen and the different business houses in Bombay, who have so liberally supported the Association with donations and prizes. There were this year several new and valuable contributions to the prize list—notably valuable and handsome cups given by Sayid Abdul Huk, Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and by Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.; and a valuable series of prizes by Major Phillips, P. V. R. Corps. Captain T. W. C. Leatham, Adjutant, B. V. R., also kindly presented the National Rifle Association Silver Medal for competition. The Council again recognize the assistance given by those members of the Bombay Light Horse, who became members of the Association, though unable to take part in the competitions. Their best thanks are also due to the Honorary Treasurer and those members of the different corps who have again devoted so much of their time to securing the funds and prizes necessary to make the meeting a success. This year, the Council have to note several novelties in their programme, viz, pool competition at the shorter ranges, and unlimited entry matches open to all-comers at 500 and 600 yards. The popularity of these matches is apparent from the fact that there were 352 pool tickets, sold, 147 entries in the match at 500 yards, and 109 entries at 600 yards The Council are glad to note that, notwithstanding the fact that, at the time when their prospectus was drawn up, the state of their resources made it necessary to limit their prize list, the interest of the Association has been maintained, They are of opinion, however, that its usefulness may be considerably extended by more of the members of the different corps who are in a position to do so, bringing the objects and liberal rules of the Association more prominently before those over whom their influence extends. This year again, each match was kept open for three days (except match VII., which necessitated special arrangements), and the Wimbledon targets were again used, much to the satisfaction of the competitors. The shooting all round this year was not so good usual, and several of the so-called "crack shots" failed to make anything like "tall scores." Perhaps the best shooting of the meeting was for the Sirdar's Cup at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, when Lieut. T. M. English made 88 at the three distences. That there were not a greater number of competitors for this valuable prize is a matter for regret, and the Council are unwilling to think that the members of the Association were frightened by the distances. The shortness of the time in which this match had to be arranged, perhaps had something to do with the few entries. The Council hope that, should the "Sirdar" be pleased to continue his much appreciated contribution, they will be able next year, to make such arrangements as will induce more competitors to come forward. The other best totals during the meeting were 91 in Match II. by Vol. E. W. Ellis; 90 in Match III. by Qr-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens; 89 in Match V. by Lieut. T. M. English; 93 by Cr.-Sergt. H. Black; and 92 by Vol. E. W. Ellis in Match VI.—all of which were made without added points. The highest scores at any single distance were 34 at 500 yards by Vol. Sadler; 34 at 600 yards by Sergt. E. Sands and Corporal Lund; 34 at 700 yards by Sergt. Pinder and Corporal D. Warner; and 33 at 800 yards by Cadet Herbert. All these scores were obtained with the aid of the handicap points allowed by the rules of the Association, and Sergt. Pinder's and Cadet Herbert's scores were made with the carbine. There were six competitors from the B. V. A., and none from the Bombay Light Horse. The medals this year were secured by—Silver Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens with 492 points Gold medal—Lieut. D. J. Sharp with 487 points. silver medal Col. Sergt. H. Block, with 484 points brouze medal. The National Rifle Association silver medal was taken by Lieut. T. M. English with 118 points. At the suggestion of Major Roughton, B. V. A., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, commanding the B. V. R., was asked, and has kindly consented, to become the president of the Association. The Council cannot, however, allow the retiring president, Major Roughton, to have his post without expressing their gratitude for his past services, which they hope they may continue to receive.

At the conclusion of the distribution, Colonel Bayley addressed the assembly and said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is not the first time that our prize-distribution has been honoured by the presence of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Budgen, and I ask you to give a hearty welcome to them for having come here this evening. I believe the regiment is in a better state than it was when Brigadier-General Budgen inspected us two years ago, and I think you will admit that there was not any want of exertion on the part of the officers in trying to secure good turns-out, although our turns-out were by no means so good as they ought to have been. And previous to the inspection the attendance on parades could not be considered as anything good or what was wished and hoped for. Gentlemen, there have been so many prizes distributed, and we have got to a late period of the evening, and I see so many young ladies here present who have come, no doubt, to enjoy themselves, knowing full well these proceedings usually do not terminate without a dance, that I shall not detain you with any further remarks. But I will ask you one and all to testify by your acclamation for the kind presence of Brigadier General and Mrs. Budgen for presiding over our prize-distribution here this evening, and I call upon you to give three cheers. (Loud cheers.)

Brigadier-General Budgen, in reply, said: Ladies, Colonel Beyley, Officers, and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps,—I need hardly tell you that it has given Mrs. Budgen and myself great pleasure to come here to distribute the prizes this evening, and we feel highly honoured at the address Colonel Bayley has just now made for us in doing so. The great object of all military corps, be they volunteers or regulars, is of course to be able to use their rifles and to be able to shoot well. This, I think, has been proved that a good many of you can do by the tall scores that have been made and the prizes you have carried away. This year that has pass has been an eventful one, especially in volunteer movement in this command. The Artillery Volunteers have added a second battery, and the Rifle Volunteers have added a company to their strength. When I heard that Mr. Acworth had taken upon himself the duties of a major of your corps, I felt quite certain that he would not do so unless he intended to carry out his work thoroughly. (Applause.) But then, I think, he has done some good to the corps by raising a company of eighty-four men for your strength. (Applause.) When I mention the names of Captain Walton and Lieutenants Smith and Tomlinson as being officers newly created, it is useless for me to say that this company's work will be well done. (Applause.) I will now just say a few words on the work you have done this year and the progress that you have made. In the first place, I understand that though the attendance at the beginning of the year were not as large as they might be towards the end of the year, they came up and were very good. (Applause.) There are forty-seven more extra efficients this year than last. There are not quite so many members enrolled this year as last, and I understand the reason of that is because a good number of paper men that have their names only on the rolls have been struck off. It is these men that we do not want, but really live men who will show themselves on parade. At my inspection this year there was a very fair attendance. I don't think it came up to what it ought to be. Yet I do not expect that every one could be present. But where there was a falling off in quantity, I will acknowledge you exceeded this year in quality on parade. (Applause.) For as I told you on parade that in my opinion there was a marked improvement, not only in your general bearing, but also in your drill and the precision with which you drilled. (Renewed applause.) As I think I told you before, that when you try to do anything it ought to be done well. When you are on parade you ought to have all your energies alive and see what you ought to do. I cannot conclude without cordially complimenting Colonel Bayley on having brought his corps up to the high state of efficiency as it has this year. (Loud applause.) And I am sure that you all will join with me in wishing him a very pleasant trip home, and in hoping that he will soon come out again to head his corps. (Loud and vigorous applause.) I will not detain you any longer, as I see Colonel Bayley remarks that you are all anxious to get up and have your dance. (Loud applause.)

The hall was cleared for dancing, which was kept up till a late hour to the music of the Volunteer Band.

POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.

The second annual exhibition in connection with the Poor Boys' Seminary took place at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Wednesday evening, Col. W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, presiding. Amongst those present were :—Messrs Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., E. D. Talati, N. R. Ranina, Kaikhosro E. Alpaivalla, Babu Luxman, N. G. Wellinker, Phipson, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Bhalchundra Bhatavadekar, Pechey-Phipson, Mrs and Miss Gostling, Mr. and Miss Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, &c. The proceedings commenced by the pupils singing Marathi songs. A report of the managing committee of the institution was read, in which it was stated that 114 students had been registered during the year. This in addition to the 51 students on the roll in April, 1890, brings up the total number registered during the year to 165. The school teaches up to the second English standard. All the teaching work is done by two teachers only, who are however helped by the secretary. The need of an additional teacher is much felt, but the present funds of the seminary hardly allow of that. The committee also feel the need of some school furniture, especially benches. The expenses of the institution were met by monthly subscriptions and by donations. Instead of the deficit of Rs. 15-8, which the committee had to report last year, this year they are able to show a surplus of Rs. 58-14. The committee took this opportunity of expressing their special gratitude to the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, who has throughout been taking a very lively interest in the work of the Seminary.

Colonel Wilson then distributed prizes to the successful students of the institution, after which Mr. R. B. Paymaster, honorary secretary of the institution, moved the following proposition :—"That this meeting sympathises with the objects of the Poor Boys' Seminary, and thinks it right that the generosity of the Bombay public and the Native Chiefs should be appealed to in aid of the institution. In moving the above proposition Mr. Rustim said that a proposition like that needed no word in support of its merits. It must speak for itself. He felt confident that a bare statement of the object of the seminary—that of providing free rudimentary education to the children of the poorest classes of the native community—was sufficient to call forth the full and hearty sympathy of the meeting. There could not be two opinions as to the beneficence of such a movement. The wonder and regret should rather be that there were not more of such institutions or that they were not in existence long before. The seminary had no reserve fund that it could call its own, and its existence was precarious. He thought that he was justified in saying that they had passed the experimental stage and that the time had now arrived when the institution should be put on some firm and sure footing. As soon as the Factory Act would come into operation in its amended form the committee expected an influx of students into the seminary. These children they would have to admit into their seminary, who (with due deference to Mr. Nugent, he might say) would be otherwise strolling about the streets making mud-pies and generally doing mischief, and at the same time be an unremunerative burden to their parents. The speaker had used Mr. Nugent's own words. The evil (which Mr. Nugent ignored) was, Mr. Rustim observed, just the one which the committee of the seminary anticipated more than a year ago. If the children of mill-hands under the age of nine would not be allowed to work they must be provided with facilities to learn. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition which was carried with acclamation.

Colonel Wilson then addressed the assembly and, in doing so, he said that he felt great pleasure in presiding at the assembly. He thought that the school was a useful institution and deserved great support. He could say from his experience as a Commissioner of Police that the juvenile offenders had increased in the city and the institution was calculated to keep the young boys from evil. He would give a prize every year to a boy who would be found most regular in attending the school. (Applause.) He thanked the assembly for doing him the honour in asking him to preside at the gathering.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ARE ANIMALS MUSICAL?

Decidedly they are, answers Mr. Frederick Whymper, who contributes an interesting paper on the question to the *Animals' Guardian* for April.

The keeper of a menagerie was once asked whether the band had any effect on the animals :—

"To be sure it does," said he; "they like it, and therefore it does them good. If you were to come in and look at them in a morning, when the band is away perambulating the town, you would see many of them, the more savage beasts in particular, dull and moping, and either sitting or lying in their dens. We who travel with wild beasts cannot, of course, give them the room they ought to have; and being cribbed up in show-boxes, they degenerate for want of exercise, do what we will with them. But it would be very much worse, I reckon, if it were not for the music. When they hear the band strike up they rouse themselves, and begin taking what exercise they can; the beasts of prey by walking backwards and forwards, and the others by repeating the movements natural to them when at liberty; the birds will begin to chaffer and plume themselves at the sound; and even the snakes at times will uncoil and rear up, and convince the people, who sometimes seem to doubt the fact, that they are living creatures."

Dogs, as is well known, are often taught to dance to violin, pipe, or drum, and even to grind barrel-organs. In the latter case they very properly look extremely serious. But a judicious dog finds the harmonium even more trying :—

A writer records the case of a dog—a cross between a Scotch and a Skye terrier—who would come close to a harmonium and evidently enjoy the music, up to a certain point. But when a shrill note came from that instrument of torture, he would point his nose in the air at an angle of about forty degrees, and, stiffening his body in a straight line from the nostrils to the tail, emit the same note, in a manner which indicated his displeasure, and sustain it as long as did the performer. That artist generally, in fact, gave way first.

Another dog did excellent service, it seems, in this fashion :—

A friend of the writer's, whose vocal efforts were not calculated to inspire any special respect for either his abilities or education, had an old dog, quiet, sedate, and sleepy, which could be roused to something approaching fury when his master's performances commenced in its presence. The expression "commenced" is used advisedly, for those songs were never finished, and, indeed, rarely got beyond the bar raised against the bars of the executant by the dismal howling of that intelligent quadruped. For "executant" read "murder." The family had an intense regard for that dog.

Cats, we are told, have little natural liking for music, but the taste can be acquired :—

A certain pet cat, though as a kitten indifferent to music, grew to like it, and regularly led the way to the piano when tea was over. Here she took post on a chair, and listened gravely during the whole performance. When it ceased she would go to sleep, though not if the instrument were left open, in which case puss instantly leaped on the keys and pawed a performance of her own, in which she showed an extreme partiality for the treble notes, and something like alarm at the lower bass ones, when she happened to give them an extra vigorous kick.

Mice, on the contrary, are "intensely fond of music." So, of course, are cows, as the literature of the *Ranz des Vaches* is enough to remind us. But the English cow is especially fond, it seems, of the guitar :—

On the boating trip of seven or eight amateur musicians, one of them specially noticed a specially musical cow. This creature, a small cream-coloured Alderney, suckled her calf, along with a dozen other vaccine mothers, in a meadow which sloped down to the river's brink. "Whenever," says the historian of this trip, "we turned the bend of the river, with our voices in tune as our oars kept time, and the meadow came in sight, there we were sure to see the white cow, standing up to the shoulders in the water, whither she had advanced to meet us, her neck stretched out, and her dripping nose turned towards the boat. As we skirted the meadow she kept pace with us on the bank, testifying her delight by antics of which no cow in her senses would have been thought capable. She would leap, skip, roll on her back, rear on her hind legs, then hurl them aloft in the air, like a kicking horse, now rushing into the water to look at us nearer, now frisking off like a kitten at play..... After these mad gambols she always returned to her calf, first saluting us with a long plaintive kind of bellow, by way of farewell." Verily, an appreciative cow!

Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur.

Major Hay has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, during the absence of Captain Wapshare.

IS THE NOVELIST BORN OR MADE?

These men so very different as M. Paul Bourget, Mr. Walter Besant, and Mr. Thomas Hardy take part in a symposium in the *New Review* upon "The Science of Fiction"—which is as much as to say that the subject is treated from three widely varying standpoints. The author of "Mensonges" gives us a delicate little essay upon the schools of fiction—the school of Flaubert and Turguenieff, the school of Balzac, and the school of analysis. Mr. Besant, as a practical man, discusses the feasibility of an Academy of Fiction; and Mr. Hardy feels impelled by his poetic vein to say that it is impossible to set forth the science of fiction without writing "a whole library of human philosophy with instructions how to feel."

WHAT IS FICTION?

There is much that is interesting in Mr. Bourget's definition of the art of fiction :—

The art of fiction is the art of imagining and depicting persons. Here we seem to have a principle capable of marking a line of separation between two classes of novelists. To delineate a character the writer may in fact employ two methods. The first consists in effacing himself behind his hero, so that his own impression does not influence the reader's; his own views are not mixed up with his narrative; he is like a watchmaker who has made a watch. Whether that watchmaker was merry or sad, fair or dark, young or old, the watch does not tell us. Its function is to tell the time. In the same manner the personages of the novel should, according to this method, come and go, live and breathe, without revealing anything respecting him who has thus manufactured them. Thus it is, say the partisans of this method, in the actual world. You meet a man in the train, at a *table d'hote*, or in a drawing-room. This man speaks and acts before you; you judge him by his words and acts. It is for the novelist to present people to us in the same manner by their words and acts. This is somewhat pedantically called the objective system. There is another method which consists in the writer explaining what his characters are while delineating them. He makes them act before us, and he comments upon their acts. He studies them, and he communicates to us the reflections thereby suggested. Stendhal, George Sand, Balzac proceed in this manner.

A SUGGESTIVE SUBJECT.

M. Bourget finds that the novelists of action and of manners, as well as the analytical novelists, have their faults; but the whole matter, he points out, is full of difficulties :—

Whenever we touch these general æsthetical problems we feel that they include an infinite number of particular problems. How, for instance, is the historical novel, as treated by Flaubert in "Salammbo," to be connected with the idyllic novel as conceived by George Sand in her Berri stories, and the novel of manners? What becomes of the analytical novel when it transforms itself into a novel with a purpose, or when it devotes itself to the study of morbid matters as in the queer stories of an Edgar Poe or a Hoffmann? In which nation has romantic literature most abundantly flourished, and why have the English, the Russians, and the French excelled in it, while the Germans and the Italians have merely followed at a distance? Of what development does it appear to be still capable, or does its apogee indicate the approach of its decline? These are unsettled questions which all deserve to be treated in minute detail. What a vast field a critic like Sainte-Beuve would have before him if he wished to write that "Histoire des Especes Litteraires," almost all of which remains to be traced, and which would be a history of the real modern Rhetoric.

NO HELP FOR THE YOUNG NOVELIST.

Mr. Besant is much touched by the unhappy fate of the young novelist condemned to make an inadequate use of his material because he can get no instruction in the technicalities of his art. Least of all can he expect help from the unspeakable reviewer :—

I am not one of those who entertain a blind animosity to reviewers. I do not picture them as a tribe of wolves lurking for their prey in anonymous shade, nor do I imagine a disappointed and envious crowd, longing for an opportunity to backbite and to slander. Quite the contrary. Reviewers, I have always found, are human creatures—men and women. Therefore they are good or bad, kindly or spiteful, conscientious or unscrupulous, truthful or false. Mostly, thanks, perhaps, to the control and the choice of the editor, they incline to the better qualities. That, at least, is my own experience. The reviewer of the novels, if he can afford to read what he reviews, for the most part contents himself with a single expression of fact. He says that he likes the book or that he does not like it. This is the meaning of his criticism, that and nothing more. He says it in three lines, as in some papers, or in half a column, as in others; but this is all he says. It amounts to this and nothing more. And the young writer who reads the reviews hoping to find guidance or leading, or the recognition of any laws or canons of Art, or the perception that there are any such laws, may look in vain.

TEACHING NOVEL WRITING.

"Can the technicalities of novel-writing be taught?" asks Mr. Besant. He is entirely of opinion that they can :—

In a school of fiction I can conceive a lecturer dissecting a work, or a series of works, showing how the thing sprang first from a central idea; how this idea gradually attached itself to a central figure in a central group; how there arose about this group scenery, the setting of the fable; how the atmosphere became presently charged with the presence of mankind, other characters attaching themselves to the group; how situations, scenes, conversations, led up little by little to the full development of this central idea. I can also conceive of a school of fiction in which the students should be made to practise observation, description, dialogue, and dramatic effects. The student, in fact, would be taught how to use his tools. In this way the young writer might at least be saved a great many disgusts and disappointments, and a great deal of valuable time. He would learn at the outset something of what is absolutely necessary. He would especially learn, unless his teachers were pedants that, mere knowledge of the *technique* is useless without a natural aptitude for the art is present to begin with. But what if the natural aptitude is not present? We shall then, it will be objected, be training a horde of mediocre and incompetent novelists. Not at all. It would become more and more impossible for the bad novelist to get his work published, even on the base and ignominious terms of paying for it.

THE SECRET: INTUITION.

Very different are Mr. Hardy's opinions. He grants the value of observation; but points out that a great deal more than that is needed to make a novelist :—

A sight for the finer qualities of existence, an ear for the "still sad music of humanity," are not to be acquired by the outer senses alone, close as their power in photography may be. What cannot be discerned by an ear, what may be apprehended only by the mental tactility that comes from a sympathetic appreciativeness of life in all its manifestations, this is the gift which renders its possessor a more accurate delineator of human nature than many another with twice his powers and means of external observation, but without that sympathy. To see in half and quarter views the whole picture, to catch from a few bars the whole tune, is the intuitive power that supplies the would-be story-writer with the scientific bases for his pursuit. Once in a crowd a listener heard a needy and illiterate woman saying of another poor and haggard woman who had lost her little son years before, "You can see the ghost of that child in her face even now." That speaker was one who, though she could probably neither read nor write, had the true means towards the "science of fiction innate within her; a power of observation informed by a living heart. Had she been trained in the technicalities, she might have fashioned her view of mortality with good effect; a reflection which leads to a conjecture that, perhaps true novelists, like poets, are born, not made.

From the date of Mr. A. D. Carey's deputation on special duty, Mr. J. K. Spence will act as Commissioner, first grade; Mr. W. W. Loch, second-grade and Commissioner of Customs, &c.; Mr. A. Wingate, C. I. E., second-grade and Commissioner of Customs, &c., until relieved by Mr. Loch, in addition to his own duties; Mr. E. C. Ozanne to be sub. *pro tem.* Survey and Settlement Commissioner; and Mr. C. G Dodgson to act as Collector and District Magistrate of Khandesh.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

PROFESSOR MOMERIE ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

In the current number of *Contemporary Review* there is an article by Dr. Momerie, entitled "Theology at King's College," describing the nature of his dispute with the Council, which ended in his removal as lecturer from the Theological to the General Department of that institution. We quote his prefatory remarks, which have called forth considerable criticism :—

"The Church is within a measurable distance of dissolution. In fifty or a hundred years' time it will have practically ceased to exist. There may still be an institution comprising bishops, priests, and deacons, but it will appeal exclusively to the intellectual dregs of the community, and could only therefore in the bitterest irony be called a National Church. In one of his humorous poems, Oliver Wendell Holmes speaks of an old couple who had been accustomed for many years to drive about in a 'one-horse shay.' It never seemed to be much the worse for wear, but on one occasion, as they were going along in the usual fashion, it suddenly collapsed—into dust. Now this, I am afraid, may be an emblem of the fate which is in store for the English Church. To superficial observers it appears prosperous and flourishing, but nevertheless the end may be nearer, and the end is near, unless the clergy can be awakened to a sense of the danger before it is too late.

"Institutions, like organisms, must, if they would survive, adapt themselves to their environment. Want of adaptation is death. Human society is constantly changing in its modes of thought, in its experiences, in its needs. And unless the Church changes correspondingly it will be destroyed—destroyed by the very society which it claims and is supposed to mould. But the clergy, with few exceptions, persistently refuse to recognise this necessity for adaptation. The modern priest, as a rule, expects as much credulity on the part of his devotees as did the old medicine-men and rain-makers. He talks about miracles—Gadarene pigs and what not—as he might have done at a time when natural laws had never been heard of, when everyone believed, not in the uniformity, but in the irregularity of nature. He talks about inspiration and revelation, as if he did not know that much of the teaching of the Bible had been equalled, and even surpassed, in other sacred literatures, and that some of the sayings of Christ Himself—including even the golden rule—had been anticipated by 'pagans' hundreds of years before the Christian era. The dogmas of orthodoxy were formulated in the third or fourth century, and yet he goes on repeating these antiquated shibboleths, as if he were not aware that since the days of St. Augustine men's views of the universe, and therefore of the God of the universe, had been revolutionised. Change and progress are hateful to the truly clerical mind. Stagnation is the ecclesiastical idea. Instead of leading the race, it has always been the mournful prerogative of the clergy to lag behind. Instead of aiding development, they have eternally hampered and opposed it. No wonder that men begin to ask themselves if they might not dispense with the 'benefit of clergy;' if they would not be better off without a Church than with it. The influence of the priesthood is everywhere on the wane; over the cultured portion of the community it is already almost *nil*. There are at present among the clergy some scholars of deservedly high repute; but even they can scarcely in the strictest sense be called educated. Education does not consist of a knowledge of Hebrew, nor even of the Fathers, but in acquaintance with the best thoughts and achievements of the race. The scholarly clergy, with hardly an exception, know but little of science and philosophy, and they care less. They are absolutely out of touch with modern thought, and every year their ranks are being recruited by a lower intellectual class. The Church nowadays possesses no attraction for young men of conspicuous ability. At the English universities in the olden time, the most distinguished graduates usually took orders; but what was formerly the rule is now the exception. So that the want of adaptation, which is already so apparent between society and the Church, seems likely to increase rather than to diminish. Just in proportion as the laity are better educated, the clergy become less capable of understanding them. And when the priests of the Church are altogether impotent, the Church itself may be considered dead.

"There are, however, some clergymen who have not bowed the knee to Baal, who have refused to worship the past, who have determined to do all that in them lies to avert the threatened doom. But they are so few in numbers, and the ecclesiastical inertia which they have overcome is so tremendous, that their task seems almost hopeless. They are regarded as black sheep. Their clerical brethren look askance at them. They are not considered 'safe.' They are hated for 'disturbing the tranquility of the Church,' though it is a tranquility which, like the painlessness of mortification, betokens and precedes death. They are not, as a rule, openly attacked; for their opponents are generally acute enough to know that the blood of the heretics is the seed of rationalism. But even the negative opposition they experience is sufficient to show that their clerical brethren are absolutely ignorant of the fact that adaptation to environment is the first law of life."

HOW LIONS ARE TAUGHT TRICKS.

A lion tamer, interviewed by the representative of a home paper, says :—It must be remembered, first of all, that for years before I began to teach lions I had been acquainted with the character of the animals. I had dealt in wild animals, had attended them, fed them, and so I was accustomed to them. I knew considerable about their nature and habits, from observation and not from the reading of books. I used to be particularly interested in the baby lions or cubs, and would endeavour to cultivate their friendship and make them fond of me.

In training the animals, the first thing I did was to go in their cage and sit there. Nothing more than that, simply sit there hour after hour.

You may ask whether I wasn't afraid to do this. No; because, as I say, I had for years been accustomed to be with wild beasts. I will not say it is a pleasant experience to go into a lion's den, but it is not so bad as you might think it would be if you know the nature of the animals you deal with.

When I first went into the cage the lions would growl; now and then they would act as if they were going to bite me. When they were kind and quiet I would talk to them pleasantly, as you would talk to a vicious dog you were trying to train to like you. I would call them "good old fellows," "fine old fellows," and so on, and so they would get used to a kind tone of voice. After a while, some two or three months, when they were in their quiet moods I would venture to touch them, finally to pat them gently on the head, or to stroke them on the back. When they were cross I would stand apart from them, but without showing any signs of fear. I used no force with them. Such a method might do in training some kinds of animals, but it would not do with lions.

By being in the lions' cage day after day, and spending hours at a time there, and never ill-treating them, I gained their confidence. Naturally, they are afraid of human beings, or rather I should say they dislike the presence of human beings. In their native state, lions when young and active live by hunting in the forest far from human habitations, and seldom quit their retreats while they are able to gain their subsistance. When they become old and unable to surprise their game, they boldly come down into places more frequented. They attack the flocks and herds near the habitation of the shepherd or the husbandman. It is remarkable, however, when they make their sallies, if they find men and quadrupeds in the same field, they only attack the latter and never meddle with men unless they are provoked to a fight.

It was my ambition to appeal to the good sense and intelligence of the animals the same as we do in the case of the dog or the horse. So, after I had gained the confidence of my animals, and was able to touch them, to stroke them, and to pat them on the head, I would pick out the best lion and put a chain around his neck and lead him around the cage. It took a long time, you must remember, before I could touch him, and a longer time still before he would allow me to put the chain upon him and lead him any distance.

When I had arrived at this stage of the training I was on such familiar terms with my beasts that I allowed myself to talk sternly to them, and reprimand them if they did not obey my commands.

But there is this important thing to be borne in mind in the training of lions: You must continually keep your eye upon the animal, and see that you are not worrying him and making him do too much. You learn to know his disposition simply by being with him, the same as you know people by being with them and studying their dispositions. A lion easily becomes confused when he is being taught, and when he gets in that condition he is apt to be ugly and dangerous; and so one of the principal parts of the lion-tamer's art is to watch the lion, to study his disposition, and to stop before you have given him too much to do.

Training a lion is something like training a bulldog; you must first gain his confidence, and you must let him know you are his master. After the lion allowed himself to be led by a string I would march him round an arena, run with him, play with him. Then I would put trifling obstacles in his way. First a small log, which he would learn to jump over; then gradually I would increase the size of the obstacle, using first a small box, then a larger box, and so on until finally, after many days of regular exercise I had a jumping lion.

The same kind of training was pursued in teaching the lion to ride the bicycle, and to drive him like a horse—it was a gradual process of leading him on. After I had got him so that he would be led around the arena it was not such a difficult matter to drive him with reins, instead of leading him with a rope. The same with riding the tricycle, though that is a more difficult trick, and took a longer time to teach, but it was simply leading the animal on from one style of the performance to the other until he had mastered the art.

It has taken me from ten to thirteen months to train my lions. Some are more docile than others. One is very affectionate, more like a dog than a wild beast another is savage at times, but he is driven to the chariot at every performance.

You have sometimes heard that a lion-tamer charms, magnetizes, or hypnotizes the animal with his eye. That is not true. It is possible to pursue this course with human beings, but a lion will not remain quiet long enough to come under such influence.

The best lions in the world come from central Africa, from Nubia and Abyssinia. The latter is a particularly rich country, full of forests and all sorts of game and wild animals. My lions come from these sections. When I am in countries where the horse is used as a article f food, I feed my lions on horse meat. The reason for this is that coming from a warm climate the flesh of the horse, which contains considerable heat, will warm up their blood better than any other kind of food. I do not use it in countries where is not used for human food, because the meat might be diseased. The animals are given about 8 lb. apiece a day.

OUR ILLUSIONS.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes :—If only one half of the marvels reported of hypnotism be true and the whole thing itself be not a mere cheat of jugglery, we stand still nearer to the great fact of illusion, phamtasmagoria, immateriality—whatsover we choose to call it—which seems to be the real condition of life. "Nothing is but all things seem"—and if hypnotism be not a vulgar cheat from end to end, nothing has an absolute quality. The brain can be made to register impressions of things which do not exist at all, as well as of qualities unlike those which accord with general experience. To the waking sense rancid oil does not taste like Champagne. To the hypnotised—waiving the alternative of cheating—that rancid oil may be a very Porteus of substances—from senna to sherry from tea to treacle. Thus we come round to the dictum—All is Maya, that is, delusion. When the senses themselves can be taught to act like dissolving views we seem to have reached the very apex of uncertainty and to have no definite mark left. The "states," "realisations," "convictions," "experiences," and "revelations" characteristic of the religious life, independent of the special religion itself, come under the same head. When the gods of Greece and Rome made themselves manifest to the devout worshipper beseeching heaven for aid and a sign, was that a truth outside the self-created world of the brain? We, who do not believe in the objective existence of these Olympian deities, would say, No—but where does this denial leave our own revelations? If Athene, standing there armed, serene, terrible, majestic, as a gracious and glorious model for the Athenian sculptor to copy, was a figment of the brain how about the Madonna and Child which Fra Angelico saw as he painted, reverently kneeling on his knees? If Pan did not lead the Hellenic forces, did Santiago head the Spanish? When the very presence of Satan is realised by the trembling Christian sinner, is he in any way differently held from the malefactor pursued by the Furies? The state of mind is the same—but the objective truth of the appearance? Was not that maya, illusion, in each case alike? If this be not so, then have we no line of boundary between madness and sanity. If we affirm the truth of spiritual impressions, however we may name them, we open the doors of Bedlam and make its haunted inmates free citizens like the rest. The ghosts, which no one but ourselves discern—the apparitions which visit us in the dark watches of the night, but do not rouse the sleeper by our side—the snakes and devils of the frenzied drunkard—the fevered fancies of delirium—our nightly dreams and the melancholy presentiments of the day—the voice of God bidding us now perform some heroic deed, and now comit some ghastly crime—we have no standard by which to measure their truth or delusion if we hold by the reality of one set of revelations while maintaining that all the rest are false. If we do not admit the power of the mind to create according to its pleasure, we are befogged and our way is lost. To hold by the objective truth of one class of appearances, while we abandon others as troubled delusions, is as unphilosophic an attitude of mind as can well be imagined. Law is uniform; and if Santiago led the armies of Spain, and the shaggy god of Arcady fought for those of Greece—if Luther wrestled with Satan, and Orestes was pursued by the Eumenides—and if God directly inspired Gordon, the Assassins of the Mountain are justified.

Sex, age, and social condition help in this phantasmagoria. Not only hope, love, and belief change under the varying light of experience, but vices and virtues themselves are merely relative to time and place. The virtues of a child would be worse than follies in an adult. Things which are righteous in a man would be damnable in a woman; but were the man to give himself up to the small painstaking details which are prime virtues in a house-keeper, he would be lost for all the nobler qualities of his own sex. If a private individual takes life, he commits murder and a crime. Deputed by the sheriff, and sanctioned by twelve men and a judge, he performs a necessary civic function and no blame attaches to him. Suicide is a sin, but self-sacrifice is a virtue. Jacques, who killed himself that his wife might enjoy her love free of blame, was a criminal; but Father Damien will one day be made a saint. This conditional quality meets us at every turn. It forms part of the illusory character of all thought, all aspirations, all hope. It is the first of the lessons which are taught by experience and learnt through mistake. It is the very pitt and marrow of common sense, and Voltaire's Huron shows what we should be without it. We call it experience—necessity for modification, &c. It is none the less a confession of illusion.

We begin life, then, in confidence, directness, certainty. All things from virtues to convictions, including our senses by the way, are as positive as so many mathematical conclusions. All our lines of demarcation are broad, bold, black, and firm; all our virtues are imperative, and our vices are just as sure. And we leave life with everything blurred, wavering, indistinct, uncertain. The Great perhaps has replaced the absolute Fiat—the Lux Mundi is but a parhelion at the best. For the rest, the Unknown is the fittest confession—the Unknown, and, pending that further development which shall give us a few more and deeper convolutions than we have now, the Unknowable. Our love was an illusion; our friendship was a fancy; our divine voices were self-created: our aims and hopes and endeavours were all dreams—dreams! Positive certainty belongs to youth and inexperience only. When the one waxes into maturity and the other is dispelled by knowledge, positive certainty passes with the first and dissolves with the second. Then the phantasmagoric takes its place, and we confess that nothing stands four-square to all the winds that blow. In youth we shout aloud, "We know!" In old age we ask of the æons, "Que sais-je?" and they answer back in hollow murmurs, "Nothing!" To dream of joy and wake to sorrow; to believe in love and fall on disappointment; to know the pain of chilled endeavour and the anguish of destroyed belief; for the passionate vitality of strength to decline on the tremulous fears of weakness; from enthusiasm to come to hopelessness; from the glorious sunrise of illusion to live in the cold, gray twilight of knowledge; to exchange certainty for maya—this is Life, and these are its eternallessons. Our first watchword is "Excelsior" our last confession "Ichabod"; and for the glad resonance of "Sic itur," we sigh mournfully "Sic transit." From birth to death life is all phantasmagoric, illusive conditional, and a dream; and when that death, comes—what?

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 28 was 493, giving a death-rate of 29·40 per annum per thousand, as against 25·44 in the corresponding period of last year, and 29·99, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 128 died from fevers; 4, small-pox; 60, phthisis; 32, measles; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 77, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 6, dysentery; 35, stillborn; 35, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 21; Brahmin, 22; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 215; Hindu outcaste, 49; Musalman, 140; Parsee, 22; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 16; European, 1; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 292 as against 292 in the corresponding period of last year, and 277, the average over the past five years.

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PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Hon. Honore Mercier, Premier of Quebec, who is now visiting France will shortly be in England, is (says the *Illustrated London News*) the political leader of the French Canadians and one of the most powerful statesmen in Canada. Though only fifty years of age, he wields a political influence second to none in his native province of Quebec, and to him in no small measure was due the defeat which Sir John Macdonald and his party sustained among the French Canadians during the recent political crisis. Mr. Mercier is, of course, a dutiful son of the Church of Rome, and so conspicuous has been his success in political life that to the *habitavit* he is a veritable "Man of Providence." For five years he has held the reins of power in provincial affairs, and each election seems to strengthen his hold. With the Republicanism of modern France Mr. Mercier, like most of his fellow countrymen, has little in sympathy. He is a Frenchman after the order of Louis Quatorze.

Mr. Ernest Bowen Rowlands, son of the M. P. of that name, has just been unanimously selected by the South-West Sussex Liberal Association to enter the field against Lord Walter Lennox-Gordon at the next election. Mr. Rowlands is a Welshman, and for the last three years has done much active political work. He is only twenty-four, but was called to the Bar two years ago, and is a member of the South Wales circuit. He distinguished himself as a law student. He was highly commended in the Bacon and Holt scholarship in 1888. He took a hundred-guinea studentship open to all Inns of Court in 1889, and in the same year secured the Arden scholarship of one hundred and sixty guineas. He passed as a first-class LL. B. Mr. Rowlands is a bit of a journalist as well as a barrister, and is the author of a novel entitled "Father and Son," about to be published by Messrs. Tillotson. May father and son find themselves in the same box before long.

Captain G. E. Giles, who left England for Cape Town recently, is one of the tallest men in the British Army, he being but a few inches shorter than Mr. Oswald Ames, of the Life Guards. He is but thirty-eight, has a wife almost his own height, and is blessed with three children, one a boy, being almost as good looking as himself, and quite as tall. He is in the Artillery, and has for some time been adjutant of the Guernsey Artillery Militia. He takes command of Lord Randolph Churchill's expedition to Mashona Land, and goes on ahead to make arrangements for transport. He goes direct to Kimberley, where, under the direction of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, he will purchase wagons and horses, and engage twenty white men who can "spok." These will be sent on by rail to Vryburg, which is the furthest point yet reached by the railway, and from whence the expedition will take its final start.

The object of this "tour," as it is termed, of Lord Randolph's is to secure from the British South Africa Company, which it will be recollected the Duke of Fife is so largely interested in, leases of claims and allotments in Mashonaland. It is entirely a prospecting expedition, spying out the land, and will last some six months. The expenses, which are estimated under £10,000, will be found by a syndicate formed by the Rothschilds, Lord Randolph, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and Colonel North. Although it will not be quite a promenade, Lord Randolph does not mean to rough it, and among the hundred and odd packages Captain Giles took on board the Dare were twenty-five cases of imperial pints of champagne for his lordship's consumption.

Probably few art commissions have caused so much unpleasantness among sculptors as that for the statue of the late Hon. F. J. Tollemache, which is just leaving the bronze founders for erection at Grantham. Although two competitions were held which produced a large number of sketch models, the work was ultimately entrusted to Mr. George Simonds, who declined to compete or make any sketches unless he was paid, and he only accepted the commission unconditionally.

Mr. Simonds, who is forty-seven years of age, was formerly a pupil of the great Schilling, of Dresden, where he also studied for some years at the Academy, afterwards becoming the chief assistant to the late well-known Jehotte, of Brussels. In addition to studying in Italy and Rome, he has travelled a good deal. Mr. Simond's forte is large monuments, and his lion at Reading, put up to the memory of those of the 66th regiment who fell at Maiwand, is said to be the largest erect representation of a beast in the world.

Mr. A. B. Freeman Mitford, C.B., who has been chosen to represent the Conservative party in the Stratford-on-Avon Division at the next election in opposition to Mr. John Fell, succeeded in 1886 to the estates of the late Earl of Redesdale, and went to live at Batsford, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh. He is the son of Mr. H. R. Mitford, of Exbury, Hants, and Lady Georgina Mitford, a daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham. He entered the Foreign Office in 1858, and was attached to the Embassies in Russia, in China, and in Japan.

He studied the legends and habits of the Japanese with so much zeal that he was able to embody the result of his researches in that very interesting book, "Tales of Old Japan," which has gone through several editions and has had a great success. He was appointed secretary to the Commissioners of Works in 1874, and remained in this position till his succession to the Moreton estates. He was made a C.B. by Mr. Gladstone in 1882. He has since 1886 built a fine town hall for Moreton, and in other ways improved the town; and he has done much to develop the breading of Shire horses in the North Cotswolds. He is a member of the Gloucestershire County Council.

Jean Ingelow's sister, Mrs. Straffen, wife of the Vicar of Evesham, has been writing to correct some misstatements lately made in a newspaper article on the authoress. She says Jean Ingelow never "hoped to become a singer." It is true that in early life she possessed a fine voice, but she never at any time had the remotest idea of using it professionally. The other mistake has been corrected before, but it reappears periodically. Mrs. Straffen says:—"Jean Ingelow's copyright dinners to poor convalescents twice a week have been discontinued for several years, and my sister does not wish to be credited with a charitable work so long discontinued as if it was still going on."

The Earl of Milltown's death exhausts the male stock of the Leesons in the direct line. He was the third brother who succeeded to the title. The eldest died unmarried; the second, who lived hard while a youngster, had a wife but no family; the third, now deceased, was also a bachelor. Their father had a strange infirmity. His legs never grew from childhood so that his outdoor life was spent in a bathchair. His crippled state did not deprive him of the possession of a lovely wife, the fifth Earl of Harrington's co-heiress, or shut him out from the usual pleasures of Fortune's favorites. The original Leeson made his money in a Dublin brewery.

Mr. Stephen Ronan, Q.C., one of the Crown Counsel at Cork, upset the gravity of the Court by a curious slip of the tongue. He addressed Colonel Caddell as Colonel Baton. This is not the first time Mr. Ronan has contributed unwillingly to the gaiety of judicial proceedings. At the Pigott Commission he intended to ruin Mr. T. P. O'Connor by a terrific cross-examination. Mr. Ronan's first question was so confused or so subtle that the President (Lord Hannen) asked in despair, "Is this a Chinese puzzle?" It was only that poor Mr. Ronan was himself puzzle-headed.

Captain Molesworth, who has so cleverly extracted unmeasured advertisement from the great Zoo controversy, is in himself an extremely inoffensive person, and at his home at Bideford, in Devon, where he sometimes sits as a magistrate, and where he has proved himself in many ways a public benefactor, he is very popular. Considerably over three score years of age, he is tall, and turns the scale at about sixteen stone. He was elected chairman of the Aquarium Company as far back as 1876, and appointed managing director in 1888. Previous to his connection with the Aquarium the captain served for a long period in the Royal Navy. Zoo's biography has been published, with an introduction by the captain.

Mr. William Salmon, of Penllyne Court, Cowbridge, Glamorgan, is probably (according to the *British Medical Journal*) the oldest living member of the medical profession. He is stated to have been born at Wickham Market, Suffolk, on 16th March, 1790, and would thus have attained his 101st birthday this month. Mr. Salmon's name appears upon the list of members of the Royal College of Surgeons under the date 1809.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, the New York society and "newspaper woman," has—her many suitors, marquises and others, who are after the rich widow's money, will be disappointed to hear—made a new will, by which she leaves her fortune, amounting to a million and a half sterling, for the establishment of an institution for the higher education of women.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds,

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1880.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1880.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.

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WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

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COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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HARLENE,
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To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
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A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH
12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled*. B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.
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Mental Depression.	Giddiness.	Errors in Diet.
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A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

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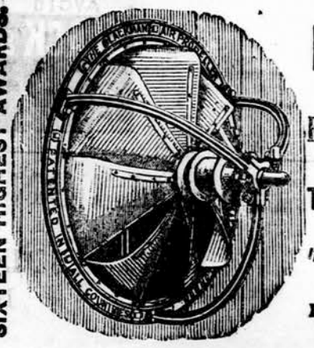
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Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
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Lea & Perrins
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
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CHEAPER THAN HAND SEWN, WEAR LONGER, ARE EASIER.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

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Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance. **Grimault's Syrup** has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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SANITARY TOWELS
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Samples Free.

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Sole Manufacturers:
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Cowvans Canton Strops ... Rs. 8
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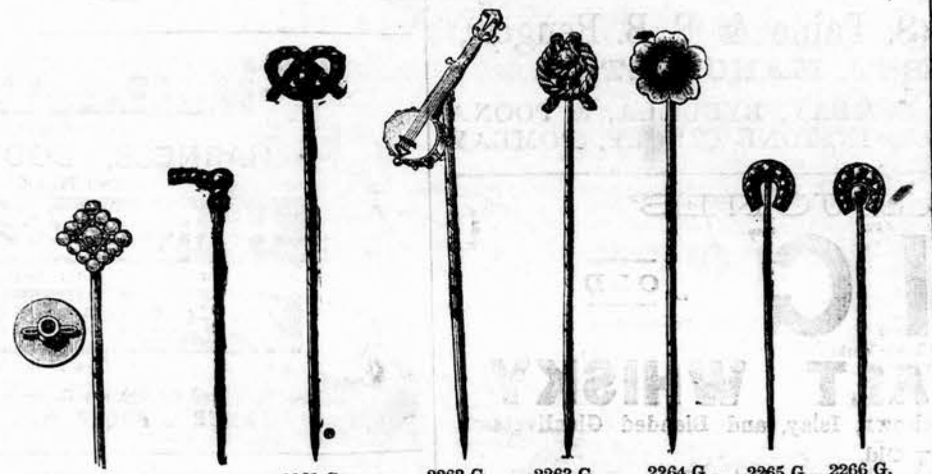


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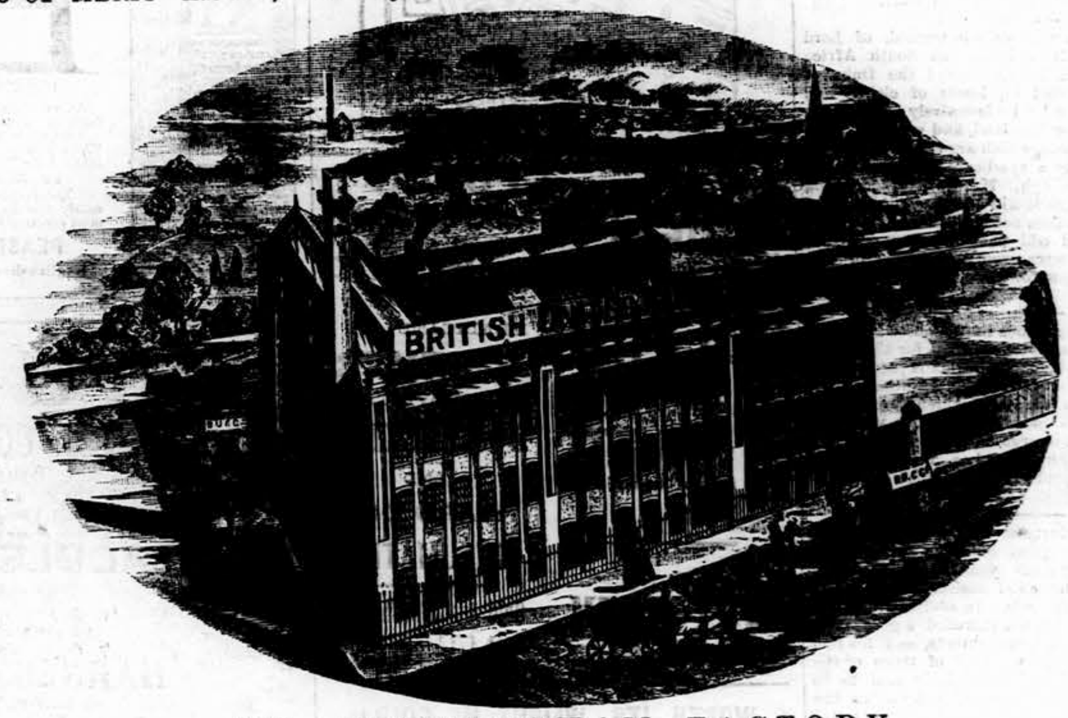
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